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BAUER, GARLENA ANN

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HORSE OWNERSHIP IN OHIO WITH EMPHASIS ON THE HORSE AS AN ITEM OF PRODUCTION AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

The Ohio State University

PH.D. 1981

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
HORSE OWNERSHIP IN
OHIO
WITH EMPHASIS ON THE HORSE
AS AN ITEM OF PRODUCTION AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

DISSERTATION
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements
For the Degree: Doctor of Philosophy
in the Graduate School
of The Ohio State University
By: Garlena Ann Bauer, B.S., M.S.
1981

Reading Committee:
Dr. William L. Flinn, Advisor
Dr. Henry R. Angelino
Dr. John F. Cuber
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William L. Flinn
Advisor
Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to Cherie Bauer.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am extremely grateful to Dr. William L. Flinn for opening the doors which allowed this highest achievement to become a reality. It is encouraging to know that there are wonderful and fair people in academia like Dr. Flinn who has faith in his students and is willing to speak out on their behalf against tyranny and injustice. Dr. Flinn has provided an outstanding example to live up to and I shall be eternally grateful to him.

I thank Dr. John Cuber, my second dissertation committee member for his theoretical insights and intellectual contributions which were a major contribution to this dissertation. Dr. Cuber's continued support and availability were much appreciated.

My third committee member, who is also a special friend, has given me strong emotional support and constant encouragement to develop my intellectual capacities to the ultimate. He has a special warmth which was always projected at times when the world seemed so cold. I owe .Dr. Angelino thanks for all that he has done in assisting with this dissertation project.

The last member to join this project was Dr. Alfred Clarke. I am grateful to Dr. Clarke for his constant encouragement in advising me to keep to this project until its completion. His calm disposition was comforting during my most disturbing and doubting moments. His reputation for fairness with students is well deserved. Without his
contribution this study would have been an impossibility.

Dr. Frederick Buttel was responsible for supplying me with the intellectual background and early motivation to attempt such a study. Because of his outstanding teaching in the area of rural sociology I was exposed to the theoretical issues which were addressed in this dissertation. Dr. Buttel stimulated my thoughts in more ways than he realized and I am grateful to him.

Because of the special love and friendship of several people in my life, this project was made easier. Sincere thanks to my friends: DeLayne Hudspeth, Dale Svendsen, Alison Katz, Buena Valentine, Judy Iannaccone, Barbara Kohl, Mary Ann Ebner, David Weaver and Carl Bauer. Their continued support was much needed and appreciated and made dissertation writing a facile task to complete.

The photographic documentation incorporated within this study would not have been possible without the assistance of Carl Bauer. Editorial assistance was provided by Alison Katz. Many thanks to both for their kind help.
VITA

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Studies in Developmental Psychology ... Professor Henry Angelino

Studies in Rural Sociology ........ Professors William L. Flinn
                                        and Frederick Buttel
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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION - PROBLEM STATEMENT
INTRODUCTION

This comparative study of Arabian and draft horse owners is an attempt to understand a large segment of American population involved with agricultural, professional and recreational activities related to horses, which number is increasing rapidly. However, an extensive library search has failed to turn up much relevant information. It is felt that systematic information would be valuable for purposes of planning in such areas as veterinary medicine, economics, and agriculture. It is also important for land grant colleges to realize the need for more courses and research pertaining to horses. The study is also felt by the respondents to be valuable in dispelling myths related to draft horse farming as well as those related to horse showing.

In this age of rapid inflation, it is interesting and surprising to note the consistent rise in activities related to horses. For example, the Belgian Draft Horse Corporation in Wabash, Indiana reports a 500% increase in registered Belgian foals between the years 1970 and 1980. In the year 1970, 670 foals were registered; however, in the year 1980, 3,819 new foals were registered. The farmer peak was reached in 1937 when 3,196 foals were registered, but by 1952 an all time low had been reached and only 172 foals were registered that year. This reduction in horse registration was attributed to the modernization of agriculture and the emphasis on mechanized equipment. Farmers felt the need to rid themselves of old fashioned farming techniques and adopt the newer methods of farming. The recent crisis in energy, however, has changed the minds of many farmers and they are
once again relying more and more on draft horses to perform farm tasks. The new emphasis, however, combines both mechanized equipment and draft horse power to complete farming tasks more efficiently as well as more economically. The market for draft horses is climbing; every year more draft horses are sold and the prices are increasing dramatically.

Even though most saddle horse breeds are not advancing as rapidly as draft horses, the International Arabian Horse Association in Burbank, California also reports a rapid increase in both membership and the registration of Arabian Horses. This current membership includes 24,000 members, excluding the affiliated state memberships, with another 5,000 direct members. Seven years ago this figure approximated 10,000 members. The national headquarters is deluged with 400-600 requests per month for information on the Arabian horse. They report their junior membership (under age 18) rising between 20-40% each month. The Arabian Trust in Denver, Colorado in conjunction with the Kentucky Horse Park in Lexington, Kentucky distributes over one million requests for information on horses annually. More specifically, in the United States, there are 55,436 Arabian horse owners who have registered 180,000 purebred Arabian horses; 190,000 half Arabs; and 6,000 Anglo-Arabian horses. Arabian horses are considered for purposes of this study horses of consumption and are primarily used for recreation. Draft horses, on the otherhand, will be considered horses of production, since they are used primarily for farming purposes.

Registration for other breeds includes: 1,379,000 registered Quarter Horses; 300,000; Thoroughbreds; 280,000 Appalosa; 240,000 Standardbreds; 180,000 Tennessee Walkers; 140,000 Saddlebreds; and
60,000 Morgans. Owners of large Arabian horse farms (owning 26 or more horses) total 15% of the Arabian horse owners, but they own over two-thirds of all Arabian horses.

Arabian horse ownership is heavily concentrated in California, Minnesota, Washington, Michigan, and Indiana. See Table 1 below.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>Total Number of Registered Arabian Horses</th>
<th>Total Number of Arabian Horse Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>27,531</td>
<td>10,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>7,779</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>7,635</td>
<td>2,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>7,204</td>
<td>2,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>4,466</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even though Ohio may not rank as one of the top five states in the number of Arabian horses owned, it is one of the most active of all states and puts on one of the top Arabian Horse shows in the country. By comparison, draft horse ownership is concentrated in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Ohio is the leading state for Belgian Draft horse registration. See Table 2.

One of the primary reasons for saddle horse ownership in the United States is family recreation in the form of horse show participa-
Table 2

1981 BREEDER REGISTRATION

TOP TEN STATES FOR BELGIAN HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOWA</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

tion. According to the American Horse Show Association, horse shows in the United States are increasing in numbers, with the exception of the year 1977 when a bad winter was reported to have cut the number back because of cancellations. These figures, however, do not include figures for the American Quarter Horse Association which has its own horse show association and is not accountable to the AHSA. See Table 3. Classes include: halter (conformation) and performance classes such as formal driving, western pleasure, English pleasure, hunters, park horse, jumping, native costume, pleasure driving and stock horse contests and many more. The types of show classes are different for each breed, each show, and each area of the country.

Draft horse ownership in the United States also includes family recreation in the form of horse show participation, but on a more limited level of involvement. Draft horse show classes are usually a demonstration of the horses ability to work. They often include conformation classes and demonstrations of plowing, harrowing,
harvesting as well as pulling contests, logging contests, two, four, six and eight horse hitches. Absent completely from the horse show scene are the Amish who are forbidden by religious decree from participating in horse shows or any other activity which enhances the worldly reasons for horse ownership.

Table 3
AHSA FIGURES FOR HORSE SHOWS BETWEEN 1974-1978 IN THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Horse Shows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Little sociological information is available on horse ownership, even though there is evidence that despite (or possibly because of) our inflationary economic cycle, horse ownership is increasing. The lack of information suggests that no previous attempt has been made to do an extensive qualitative sociological study of horse-related activities comparing owners of horses of production and consumption.

It is felt important to find out what problems are occurring for farmers who have opted for draft horse farming as an alternative to more traditional mechanized methods. It is suggested that there is a major difference in sociological variables for those who own draft
horses and other members of society who own saddle horses. Thus, an attempt will be made to compare the differences in horse owners in terms of age, income, education, and farm background.

Since more than 80% of the respondents in this study considered themselves to be small farmers, the literature that is available on the problems incurred by small farmers has been reviewed. A critical perspective, in particular will be analyzed and applied to draft horse farmers in the subsequent chapter.

Two such divergent groups of horse owners were chosen for comparison in this study, first of all because horse ownership in both of these groups is increasing at rapid rates over the past ten years. Secondly, it was felt important to illustrate the fact that there are major differences in reasons for horse ownership. For one group, the draft horse is an important item of farm production and should be considered differently for tax purposes than the saddle horse which is used primarily as an item of conspicuous consumption.
CHAPTER II: GROUNDWORK FOR THE STUDY OF DRAFT HORSE OWNERS AND THE USE OF DRAFT HORSES AS AN ITEM OF PRODUCTION

History of Draft Horse Farming

History of the Amish Involvement with Draft Horses

Background of Problems Encountered by Small Farmers - A Critical Perspective
The mechanization of farming which was emphasized by land grant colleges and extension services in the 1950's and 1960's has taken its toll on both small farmers and the environment. The impact on the rural community with the advent of agribusiness has in various ways been disastrous. Attitudes stressing wealth and exploitation have become paramount, replacing earlier emphasis on animal husbandry, concerns for the soil and the helpful interaction of neighbors.

However, in 1978 and thereafter, Americans suffered painfully from an unexpected, untimely energy crisis, as OPEC nations raised the prices on crude oil and limited supplies were obtainable. The results of this energy crisis were disastrous for many American farmers and farmers of the Third World Countries who had been transformed to "modern methods of farming" due to the diffusion of innovations of the "Green Revolution."

As a result of the energy crisis, there came about a resurgence of interest in draft horse farming. The costs of mechanized equipment had soared and coupled with the excessive costs of expensive petrochemicals -- this had made the possibility of farming an impossible vision. As a consequence, today there is a wide demand for draft horses to be used in farming. This movement back to draft horse farming is not to be confused with a nostalgia for the past and a desire for a simple life. There is nothing simple about draft horse farming; in many ways it requires more training and expertise than mechanized farming. The return to crop rotation, mixed livestock, organic farming and the use of draft horses is complicated and most earlier USDA publications dealing with such procedures are out of print and needs revision (Teeleen, 1977).
Luckily, even during the time of excessive decline, Amish farmers were relatively unaffected by the propaganda of mechanization and continued using draft horses for farming and kept the breed alive. Thus, no study concerning itself with draft horse farming would be complete without some mention of the Amish. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Iowa geographically house many of the Amish communities. The members of these traditional communities have chosen to live by fixed social custom (Hostetler, 1978). The Amish maintain closeness to nature and have a strong affinity for the soil. They follow rules requiring hard work, mutual aid and thrift. They are prosperous farmers who base their success on intensive farming and accumulated experience (Teeleen, 1977).

The cultivation of the soil is a moral directive and farms are passed on to family members. Sons inherit farms and usually are established on the family farm before the father's retirement. Economic rewards are not the sole purpose of farming but instead it is a way of meeting high standards for work responsibilities. The Amish often begin their day at 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. and rest a short time at noon; then they resume work until 5:00 p.m., 6:00 or even later.

February is the month for early plowing and since draft horses are used, they are not hampered by the weather. In March, clover or alfalfa is sown; potatoes are planted early April; corn is planted the first or second week in May; mid June alfalfa is cut; barley and wheat are harvested late June; July and August corn and potatoes are cultivated; August threshing is done; September and October potatoes are dug and corn is shucked. Corn picking continues until November. Heavy equipment farmers cannot meet this schedule because of physical
restrictions (Hostatler, 1978).

The needs of the Amish are simple and the farms are small (usually between 45 to 100 acres). They supplement their incomes by selling products locally and in nearby communities.

Had it not been for the Amish, the resurgence of draft horse farming probably would not have been a possibility. Tractor companies stopped making draft horse equipment in the 40's and have not resumed production. Much of this equipment can be purchased from the Amish. The equipment companies tried to eliminate their competition by taking draft horse teams in on trade and then sending them to slaughter. Publicity campaigns were launched to promote mechanized equipment and to discredit the use of draft horse farming as obsolete and old fashioned. Land grant colleges sold their draft horse stock; banks stopped lending money for draft horses and concentrated on lending money only for "modernized" operations. As a result, the cash investment which is now necessary for power machinery such as tractors and cultivators is phenomenal. Extremely large-sized farms became a necessity to utilize large power equipment. The upkeep on such equipment is high. With such economic transformations, the small farmer lost his independence and many became impoverished. In many cases the farmer was relegated to the role of worker for agribusiness. When all else failed, mass migration to urban areas took place - thus increasing the already existing mass urban problem.

Pearlman (1976) elaborated on the problems of the small farmer stating that the quality of food has increased in the United States but the number of farmers has decreased. Mechanized agriculture has caused a reduction in the number of farms since 1940 from 6.3 million
to 2.9 million. One million have disappeared since 1961. In 1961 the Agricultural Act was passed recognizing the importance of family farms as an efficient unit of production and as an economic base for town and cities in rural areas to encourage, promote, and strengthen this form of farm enterprise. Despite this fact, the family farmer continues to disappear, while the farm acreage remains relatively stable at the 1930 figure of 1 billion acres.

In the past forty years farming has developed mechanical labor saving devices (one man can take care of 60,000 chickens, 5,000 head of cattle or 50-60 milk cows). This measure of efficiency is measured only in terms of profitability (Pearlman, 1976), suggesting that if the small farmer is not profitably farming, then he must go. Society does not benefit from the replacement of farm labor by capital. Astute tax lawyers and accountants are creating a class of tax farmers who compete for economic profits with family farmers. Even farm subsidies favor large corporations.

Profitability has nothing to do with efficiency in agriculture. Large businesses go into farming, not for efficiency, but for land speculation and a desire for economic integration of industries. Land speculation and stock market manipulation make large scale agriculture more attractive to nonfarm corporations. In California 45 corporations own one-half of the farmland in that state and 21% of the timberland and croplands. With such unequal competition the small farmer cannot hold on. Land speculation corporations cause problems for small farmers who can only benefit from rising land values when he sells out and ceases to be a farmer.
Major domination of the present agricultural system by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with large farm organizations, land grant colleges, food processors and equipment dealers manifested itself recently in the redefinition of farms by the U.S. Census. These serious implications are evidence of the negative impact of agricultural policy against the small farmers who are bound to lose farm identity and agricultural benefits. Since this new USDA classification of farm places a $1,000 plus sales expectation on small farmers, the "farm" classification will be eliminated from one fourth of the people now living on farms. Thus, one-half of the black farms will go under. Small farmers, especially in the South have limited educations which inhibit their ability to adapt technologically and limits their access to nonfarm earnings. Small farmers could complete more effectively with improved business management. Financial difficulties force many to resort to contract farming where the growers are faced with monopolies which force low wages. Many of these small operators are not even paid minimum wages.

With this declining family farm situation, serious consideration should be given to the alternative use of draft horse farming. Diversified self-supporting farms of moderate size have survived the Amish and there is no reason that these techniques cannot be implemented for other farm populations. While many land grant college and USDA officials, as well as many farmers dedicated to agribusiness may wish to disregard the importance of the return to the use of draft horses for performing useful work economically, it must be remembered that there are many increasing situations where the use of draft horses is economical in performing farm tasks. One reason for this is that
the need for cash outlays are limited as operating expenses are lowered. Feed can be grown for the draft horse and adequate pasture can be provided on the farm. Manure is plentiful and this further reduces the costs to the farmer, as well as reducing the damage done to the environment by petrochemicals. Horses replace themselves with proper care and breeding -- unlike costly equipment which requires outlandish cash outlays and exorbitant interest rates.

In terms of economics, a team of draft horses purchased for an average of $4,000 a pair would be equal in terms of power to a $40,000 tractor. A four-house team of draft horses could be purchased on the average for $8,000 and would be equal in power to a $90-100,000 tractor. With proper care, a sturdy draft horse can be used for farming for about fifteen or twenty years. Horse teams can be used in different combinations of power -- unlike tractors and other mechanized equipment. Smaller teams can get jobs done which are not economically done with larger equipment. It is possible to use two teams or more at a time to get work done faster. Horses can work in mud and inclement conditions which would restrict the use of much heavier mechanized equipment.

Another suggestion for improving the plight of small farmers are marketing cooperatives (Marshall and Thompson, 1976). These can be seen as an absolute necessity to increasing the bargaining power and to ensure the long run survival of small farmers.

There are some researchers such as Mann and Dickinson (1978), Davis (1980), Mottura and Pujliece (1980) who view the continuation of the family farm as functional for the maintenance of capitalist production relations in the dominant metropolitan sectors of the
Thus, for a critical analysis of the problems facing the small farmers, it is important to examine the work of Buttel and Newby (1980) who state that: "... a small group of family or "peasant" farmers continues to accumulate capital and the means of production, while the remainder is continually margionalized. The result is a sharp class division between the dominant group of capitalist farmers and absentee landlords on one hand and an impoverished group of tenants and rural proletarians on the other."

According to Marx (1955) the bourgeoisie uses the state for the advancement of its own interests, thus maintaining the class structure. The state is an instrument for the dominant class. Capitalist economy is enhanced by the elite's position. Hightower (1973) uses this approach to explain agricultural policies as they are formed by agribusiness and agrigovernment. Corporate managers move back and forth between agribusiness government and universities. The social policies resulting from this mobility results in the decline of the small farmer.

Kautsky (1976) sees the role of the small farmer as that of the proletarian. He hires himself out for capital and farming becomes erratic. This supplementary employment forces the farmer to purchase food and sell labor. Thus, according to Marx (1955) capitalism as an economic system reduces labor power to a commodity, producing structural changes in social relationships. The state serves a protective function for the propertied class. Political power is determined by these class relationships. Private property becomes the basis of national economy. Bourgeois domination of the proletariat is legitimized through the modern legal system.
Gross, Kevin, Rodefeld and Buttel (1978) all agree that agriculture had to change from its subsistence nature to that of producing a surplus in food and labor, since capital development incorporates uneven development which is responsible for producing abundance as well as scarcity. Development and underdevelopment, wealth as well as poverty, and growth as well as stagnation are the results. Through technological improvements surplus value could be extracted from labor.

Attention is deflected away from the fundamental dynamics of class structure states Rodefeld (1974) with the family/corporate farm debate. The USDA insists that the family farm is competitive with corporate farming despite contrary evidence supporting the Marx (1955) analysis of concentration and centralization of capital and proletarianization of farmers. The farm as a result of increased specialization becomes exploited and controlled by processing and marketing monopolies. By manipulating markets, corporations extract surplus values from commodities produced by farmers, while farmers have little to do with determining the cost of agricultural inputs. Accelerated capital accumulation was aided by new technology and the tendency toward overproduction. Nonfarm capital entered into farming with the assistance of liberal tax concessions, farm subsidy and favorable agricultural research.

Rodefeld (1974) notes that ownership of farms is changing. There is a reduction in land and capital by farm operators as capital requirements increase; land values rise, and nonfarm investors take advantage of special tax provisions. Farming becomes a consumption item for urbanites. Adequate profits due to government price supports reduce risks in farming for large corporate investors.
As Newby and Buttel (1980) state, in the past there was urban migration from the farm when agricultural production became an impossibility. Recently, however, the decline in farm ownership results in hired, contract and custom workers increasing concentration on large scale farms. Overproduction, low commodity prices, low returns, increased farm size, decreased on-farm ownership, and increased wage labor are resulting in a transformation to full-scale capitalist agriculture. Small farmers with incomes less than $20,000 per year were reduced from 80% in 1965 to 65% in 1974 state Chapman and Gross (1978). Nonfarm employment supplements low farm incomes. There are four times as many farm operators working off the farm 100 days or more in 1974 than in 1934.

One of the major reasons that farmers have the inability to secure social changes is because farmers maintain contradictory class positions as both property owners and subjects of exploitation (Newby and Buttel, 1980). Social dislocation is the result of this contradictory position as farmers even accept state policies that further the problem of rural poverty. Farm operators and agricultural laborers experience the highest incidents of poverty. Yet, less than 22% of the respondents in this draft horse survey indicated that they thought small farmers and their families should receive more subsidies than they now do.

Contract farming contributes heavily to this poverty. Contract farming, equated to agricultural piece work, results when a nonfarm firm owns on-farm resources and controls on-farm decision making (Newby and Buttel, 1980). Contract farming, referred to as vertical integration, is especially prevalent in the poultry business. Indirect control, which also contributes to poverty, occurs when the
contractor sets a unit price on agricultural goods produced by contract farmers. These capitalist relations of production are characterized by coercion and control. The family farmer -- just like the urban wage earner -- becomes an object of capitalist exploitation. Yet the agricultural producers fail to sense their growing subordination to capital as the family farm ceases to be a mode of production based on the independent labor of the agricultural producers.

According to De Janvry (1979), the largest 6% of all farms in terms of sales were responsible for 47% of the cash receipts for farming in 1969 and 53% in 1977. Giant agribusiness firms located in the urban core of the economy use their power to exploit the rural agricultural hinterland (Flinn and Buttel, 1977).

Sinclair (1980) views the commercial family farm as a petty commodity enterprise, a small scale production unit which is oriented to the market. This is unlike the peasant farm, which produces primarily for household consumption. Commercial family farmers suffer from low fluctuating incomes relative to wage and salary earners. Improved technology allowed large surpluses to accumulate and production controls were inadequate. Part-time farming as a phenomenon grew around the world. Buttel (1980), however, does not agree that agriculture is in a state of crisis. "Agriculture is not in a state of imminent breakdown or collapse which would lead to social change, despite the fact that farmers are experiencing severe economic problems. Even if severe energy shortages do occur, the agricultural sector would be given the first priority in energy allocation."
The increased concentration and centralization of capital which continues to force small farmers out of agriculture and causes individual crisis remains in terms of what C. Wright Mills (1955) refers to as "private troubles." Buttel (1980) sees American agriculture "as part of a larger crisis of resource scarcity and redundancy that affects the whole of society." However, merely banning corporate farms will do little to save the disappearing family farms. Major alterations in government policy will be needed. Despite the fact that the USDA was established in 1862 to serve the interest of the farming population, and the Morrill Land Act of 1862 established land grant colleges to research problems of this same farming population, most of their policies and research subjects are directed to aid agribusiness interests to the detriment of the majority of the farmers they were established to help. The Hatch Act of 1887 secured federal funds to conduct state experimental stations to undertake research because farmers were too small to undertake this research themselves. Yet, greater capitalist penetration of the farm sector has been the result of such federal and state involvements (Newby, Buttel, 1980).

The problem is further exacerbated by the fact that even if the small farmer should become self-reliant, this self-reliance tends to be inherently individual and makes no contribution to an overall movement for social change. Self-reliance could inadvertently serve the interests of capital and further increase exploitation. Changes in production relations are ultimately necessary to alter the course that fails to meet human needs and destroys our physical environment, (Buttel, 1980).
Buttel (1980) states further "that rural areas may be an important locus for change in an advanced society such as the U.S. Uncertainties over energy raise the strong possibility that advanced societies may become increasingly rural in character as energy requirements of the centralized metropolitan production system becomes more difficult to sustain. In sum, the agricultural and rural sectors may become increasingly important as a focus for conflict and change." Localism in food production and consumption was proposed by Belden and Forte (1976). In addition to providing rural employment (Buttel, 1976), it would allow for greater regional crop diversity. This would help reduce soil erosion. Farmers cooperatives could become an important strategic impact of social change, since it would bring farmers together with consumers, rural businessmen, and the working class. Vail (1976) suggests that social relations can be altered in agricultural production, politically, as small and moderate farmers organize. This countervailing power could be pitted against established market powers, and farmers could bargain more effectively over price.

Thus, draft horse farming could be viewed as nothing more than a palliative "reform based on the continued existence of capitalism and the acceptance of it by the proletariat" (Marx, 1955), or it could become an important part of the focus for change as draft horse farmers become more politically aware and more involved in revolutionizing agriculture from below.
CHAPTER III: GROUNDWORK FOR THE STUDY OF ARABIAN HORSE OWNERS

AND THE USE OF ARABIAN HORSES AS AN ITEM OF

CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

Veblen's Theory of Conspicuous Consumption As It Relates to Horse Ownership

Typology of Arabian Horse Owners

Conflict as Result
While draft horses are an important tool which is used by farmers in an attempt to eke out an existence, Arabian horses could be considered toys of the elite. It is quite possible that Veblen's (1965) theory of conspicuous consumption could add a major contribution to the analysis of Arabian horse ownership. Historically, Veblen tracks conspicuous consumption back to predatory culture where differentiation in consumption patterns are thought to have emerged. These patterns of consumption did not have anything to do with a display of wealth as they do today, but instead, they were ceremonial in nature. The earlier predatory cultures distinguished between able bodied men who consumed that which was produced by women, who were considered to be of an inferior class. Consumption was not directed to comfort and fullness of life for women, but was instead a symbol of prowess in men. Soon consumption became desirable in and of itself -- this included choice foods and rare articles of adornment. These articles became taboo to both women and the baser class of men and children. As time passed, these cultural taboos became custom.

With the advent of industrialization, it soon became evident that these cultural consumption patterns had survived and only the leisure classes were allowed to consume the luxuries and comforts of life, while the working class was allowed to consume only the basics of subsistence.

During the latter stages of economic development and with the advent of private ownership, these conventional laws which had become norms changed somewhat and consumption patterns underwent a specialization regarding the quality of goods consumed. Products became highly improved and elaborate. Consumption of products of excellence became
evidence of wealth and failure. To consume properly and elaborately became marks of inferiority and scorn. Items of food, drink, narcotics, shelter, services, ornaments, apparel, accessories, amusements, charms and idols were all incorporated into the consumption hierarchy. The art of conspicuous consumption became a requirement for the leisure class members. Conspicuous consumption became not only a way of life, but a symbol of respectability.

According to Veblen (1965), conspicuous consumption must be wasteful to be effective, otherwise it loses its effectiveness. The waste involved is not perceived to be such by the individual consumer, however, and it is only chosen if it has utility relative to his actions. Thus such items may be deemed indespensible to the consumer. Even so, this indespensability does not bear any real relevance to the actual waste incurred. Customary expenditures are not exempt from this habit of waste.

Through the years, horses have become a symbol of conspicuous consumption. Arabian horses in particular fit well into this category. They are fast and showy and ownership of a stallion as a status symbol among Arabian horse owners is especially prevalent. Even when the horse is uncontrollable, and is an unproven sire, some owners are reluctant to have their stallions gelded.

There is an element of waste surrounding the pagentry of those involved with Arabian horses. The patterns of conspicuous consumption emphasize the ability to pay in order to impress unsympathetic observers. Conforming to the norms of conspicuous consumption in the Arabian horse world often results in the giving of elaborate parties and expensive feasts. These parties are thrown frequently
at horse shows with elaborate spreads of foods, champagne, and endless
flows of beer to impress other owners and transient observers.
(See exhibit 16.)

Those higher up the ladders of wealth and success are expected to
display more conspicuous consumption and Arabian horse owners do this
also with elaborate stall decorations. The wealthier the exhibitor,
the more stalls she/he is expected to decorate. This includes as
many as forty stalls at times, and these become areas of focus for
socialization during the horse show events.

Often rural residents are not as involved with patterns of
conspicuous consumption as their urban neighbors are. Thus, at
draft horse shows there is an absence of both parties and stall
decorations.

**TYPOLOGY OF ARABIAN HORSE OWNERS**

There are five types of persons involved with Arabian horses:
spectators, newcomers, hobbyists, professionals and investors.
All are involved at different levels of conspicuous consumption.
As can be imagined, conflict occurs frequently within these different
subgroups as can be seen in the examination of each group in depth.

**Spectators**

Spectators may be potential horse owners who currently do not own
horses but attend horse events such as horse shows or visit horse
farms. They may have owned horses or have had access to horses
when they were young, or they may have children who are interested
in horses. They will sometimes hang out with friends who have horses
in order to be around these big creatures. Some spectators, however,
are not interested in owning horses and their knowledge of horses may be extremely limited. Different events will attract spectators of different levels. For example, at small, all-breed amateur shows, the spectators are likely to be there with an exhibitor. However, at state fairs, the spectator may know no one exhibiting. The larger the horse event and the more publicity outside the horse circles, the more public spectators attend horse events with limited interest and limited knowledge. Some spectators attend horse events frequently for a period of years and others may attend one and not return.

The shows most disliked by serious horsepeople are fairs. The primary reason is that the spectators at these events are too numerous and they are extremely lacking in horse sense. They think nothing of letting young children reach in and pet the horse, or walk too closely in back of the horses, thus getting in the way of busy horsepeople trying hastily to get ready to go into the show ring. People who go to the horseshows at fairs in general are only there as part of the free entertainment attraction and are not that seriously interested in horses. They are shunned by horsepeople in general and tend to associate with other spectators.

The people most admired by the horse set are those with either knowledge, money, or as a last criterion, interest. Those with knowledge can be of help to the serious horsepeople who are always short handed or have special training problems. Those with money of course, are potential buyers and horsepeople are always in the market for buyers of their animals. Here, interest in those with interest is an ego enhancer. Someone with a lot of interest in horses will pass
out a lot of flattery to horse owners in order to be close to horses and it makes the horse owners feel good to have someone like this hanging around.

**Newcomers**

Newcomers in the horse business can likewise be a pain. Unless they have one or more of the three primary criteria for acceptance, they will be shunned by those with experience. Newcomers are extremely enthusiastic about their newly acquired possessions and are anxious to talk about them to others in the business. It is not unlikely, however, for the seller to adopt the buyer for at least a short period of time, and to inform her/him of some of the ins and outs of the horse world. This is likely to wear off quickly if the newcomer becomes a threat in any way to the other or if the newcomer accidently associates with a member of the out group.

Some of the things a newcomer will need to learn is where to buy hay, grain, and horse supplies in general. One major problem the newcomer has is his naivete. Few new horse owners are realistic or well informed about the true costs of owning a horse. It is a very expensive enterprise. In order to transport horses to shows, or to out-of-the-way trails for riding, trailers are needed, and of course, a heavy vehicle for pulling such. Horses eat an incredible amount of hay and grain and need straw for bedding. The bedding needs to be changed at least once a week. If the owner is going to board the horse out, it will cost $90 - $125 per month on the average in the Ohio area. Thus, training costs could double this amount, and, unless the new horse owner has had a lot of experience with horses, an outside trainer will have to be hired.
Equipment for riding is also expensive. In order to get ready for a horse show, the minimum amount of equipment needed will be a bridle, reins, saddle, and saddle pad. This could easily amount to $400 minimum for English equipment and more for western classes. The cost to outfit the rider could easily run a minimum of $200. Thus, it would be easy for newcomers to become frustrated by the constant unexpected expenses involved with horse ownership. This, of course, could cause conflict within families with different recreational interests. For this reason, it is important that the whole family be interested in the horse concept. Otherwise, the investment will not be worth the strain it will cause. Entry fees at horse shows, as well as hidden costs of veterinarians and ferriers can add to the cost of horse ownership.

One of the most important status symbols in the horse business is the quality of each item associated with the horse. It doesn't matter as much how many horses one has as the quality. The quality of care given to horses is also important. Word spreads quickly in this business about how animals are cared for. There is a minimum standard which is acceptable, and it is extremely high. Sanctions are placed on those who abuse horses and they are prohibited from exhibiting.

**Hobbyists**

The hobbyists in the horse business may be middle-aged adults who have wanted horses for a long time or teenaged children who are interested in horses. Usually the hobbyists have little skill in riding and handling horses in the show ring. Some hobbyists will keep at it until they improve their skills, but others sell quickly. It is not uncommon for hobbyists to become extremely frustrated when competing
with experienced horsepeople and especially with children of professionals. However, if they have enough money they will engage a trainer in order to become more successful. It is more likely that they will limit their show activities to one or two seasons. At that time, the horse is either sold or becomes a backyard pet.

Hobbyists do not have a lot of status in the horse world, unless they have enough money to expand their operation or employ expensive trainers to move their horse up through the ranks to achievement. The theory of conspicuous consumption applies to the hobbyist who has the horse primarily as a status symbol. One wealthy horse owner, whose teen-aged daughter acquired a desire for horses bought one of the most expensive show horses available for $250,000; kept the original trainer — who was tops; then proceeded to buy several more horses for several hundred thousand dollars each.

Most hobbyists, however, cannot afford this type of status endeavor and must limit their involvement to a more meager level. Primarily, they are in a slightly higher than average income bracket and have few horses of some quality that they ride on trails or show at small shows in their immediate areas. Ohio is an extremely popular horse state, so it is easy to find shows to attend on all levels.

There are different levels of status positions in this classification, ranging all the way down to exhibitors who have no skill either at riding or training the horse, who wear bright colored riding clothing with cheap saddles and vinyl chaps with emaciated unkept horses (with varying ranges in between) to those exhibiting quality show horses, well groomed, with tasteful riding habits in subdued colors and expensive tack.
Professionals

The highest status groups of the horse set are the professionals. The professionals are those involved in horses primarily as a business. They may have been hobbyists at one time, who have become successful. They may have been forced to become professional as a result of this success. Those who are successful have been in the business for a relatively long period of time. They are established and comfortable and usually have incomes to supplement lull periods. This is important since it is hard to meet expenses in the horse business during slow periods. These periods can be extensive, since the horse business is timely. Successful professionals are sought after and usually have a following of people who are in constant contact. They are made to feel comfortable at social events and are usually told about parties ahead of time, either by formal invitation, or by the less formal grapevine. It is unlikely that they will just happen onto a social event taking place like many in the lower status groups do. Professionals include trainers as well as owners. Some trainers work exclusively for a particular owner and others have training barns of their own where many different horse owners send their horses. Some professional trainers are also owners.

The highest status group would contain the horse farm owner who has created a world of horses with vast areas of fenced in paddocks, training barns, houses for trainers and owners on the premises. They usually have many people in their employment to take care of this operation. These people center their lives around horses. They are constantly planning and learning horse pedigrees; traveling
to other horse farms in foreign countries as well as their own country. They may have other high prestige occupations, but their primary concern is with horses.

Their investment in equipment is extremely high. They travel to horse shows with specially designed busses that are used to transport horses. It is not unlikely that a caravan of employees will travel with the trainer. Females are more popularly hired to work with horses by these top farms. These females are likely to be graduates of small elite colleges specializing in horse management and training.

Another category of professionals within the horse world are the unsuccessful. They have been in the business a long time but have not made it or they made it at one time and the situation changed. They tend to feel beat and to feel sour but they are in so deep they cannot get out -- there is nowhere to go. The horse market is inelastic, since the market at any one time is limited. They cannot decide to hold a sale whenever it becomes a losing game because there may be no market at that time. This makes horse owners frustrated when they have decided they have had enough and want out. Any attempts to cut back result in shoddy operations and status is lowered each time a cut is made. Their equipment is not updated, but is run down, unpainted, or in non-working order. They cannot afford to travel to prestige shows, or if they do, they cannot show their horses because they cannot afford transportation and entry fees. They may have barns that are unfinished because they could not afford to buy the lumber necessary to complete the job. Fencing may be falling down and in need of repair. They may be forced to associate at shows with spectators and with hobbyists instead of other professionals who exclude them from cliques
and parties. They become bitter and feel trapped. They usually say the horse business is on its way down, and horses are on the way out, even though this is not the general trend.

**Investors**

The last category of horse owners are those who invest in horses as a means of having tax deductions. Some horse owners buy horses when they are making an excessive amount of money in some successful venture but never really get serious about horses. They will usually hire trainers and managers to take care of the details which they cannot handle and are not interested in pursuing. However, they often resent paying for training and boarding fees and are usually unreasonable in their demands, since their knowledge and interest in horses is usually limited. Their lives are not as horse centered as those in the professional category, although they may interact with this group somewhat because they have money to buy more animals. They are potential markets for the professionals and are welcome to social events, unless they earn a bad reputation by violating acceptable norms.

It is getting harder to use horses as a tax deduction, since the internal revenue laws have become stringent in this area and demand that horseowners show a profit two out of every seven years the horses are claimed. Most horsemen feel that these tax laws are too repressive and unfair. Accountants dislike handling accounts related to horses because they are frequently called upon to defend clients who are being audited by the IRS.

There is often conflict between professional horsemen and those who are using horses for deduction purposes only. But there is even
more conflict between investors who are competitive with draft horse farmers and other small farmers for land acquisition. Serious horse owners feel that investors are using the business to the detriment of those really interested in horses by bringing unwanted attention from the IRS to this practice and generalizing it to professional horse-people as well.

Another conflict arises between professionals and investors when norms are violated. There are different levels of involvement with horses and those in the investor category range from total lack of interest to active participation. The sporadic interest is sometimes perceived as not a genuine interest. The primary interest of this group who have chosen horses as an investment instead of some other commodity could be the status received from conspicuous consumption. When they no longer receive the status they anticipate, they could just as easily switch to airplanes.

Association members of the horse set are not immune from conflict within. However, they do have the ability to form a cohesive group and to maintain solidarity when working for common goals. These associations are growing in membership as the number of horse owners increases rapidly. Thus, the spectators, newcomers, hobbyists, investors and professionals within the horse set are unified for purposes of fighting when they are threatened by a common opponent.

Coser (1956) describes social conflict as "a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure, or eliminate their rivals." He is more concerned with the functions rather than the dysfunctions of social conflict that make for an increase in the adaptation or
adjustment of particular social relationships or groups. Far from a negative factor which tears apart, social conflict may fulfill a number of determinant functions in groups and other interpersonal relations. It may contribute to the maintenance of group boundaries and prevent withdrawal of members from a group.

Coser (1956) states that "conflict may not only heighten the concentration of an existing unit, radically eliminating all elements which might blur the distinctiveness of its boundaries against the enemy; it may also bring persons and groups together which otherwise might have nothing to do with each other..."Unification for the purposes of fighting is a process which is experienced so often that sometimes the mere coalition of elements, even when it occurs for no purpose of aggression or other conflict, appears in the eyes of others as threatening and hostile acts..."

In summary, it is important to note that conflict is a necessary element in our society. Coser's (1956) basic premise of conflict is that everyone pursues her/his own best line of advantage according to the resources available to her/him and to competitors. Thus social structures, whether formal organizations or informal acquaintances, are empirically nothing more than people who are communicating in different ways, and people who are continually recreating social organization. Social change is what happens when the balance of resource slips one way or another so that the relations that people negotiate over again come out in changed form (Collins, 1975).
CHAPTER IV: METHODOLOGY

Explanations of Field Research - Participant Observations and Visual Documentation

Strengths and Weaknesses of Field Research and Visual Documentation
This qualitative comparative study of horses as an item of consumption and production was started several years ago. During the time that has elapsed since its inception, this researcher traveled to Scottsdale, Arizona to do a participant observation of one of the major horse breeding operations of the Arabian horse. At that time, several days of participant observations were made of the training and breeding operations of that particular farm. This researcher participated by leading mares from an adjacent farm to the breeding farm observed.

A subsequent trip was taken to Houston, Texas to observe training and breeding operations of the major Arabian horse farm in Houston. Farm operations have also been observed in Brighton, Michigan, Kirtland, Ohio and Worthington, Ohio. Mt Vernon, Ohio, Fredericksburg, Ohio and Mansfield, Ohio were the draft horse farming areas observed.

Two major national Arabian horse events have been observed and they included the International Arabian Horse World Fair in Kentucky, as well as the U.S. National Championship Arabian Horse Show in Lexington, Kentucky. Several state shows in Ohio have been observed over the past several years. These included the Buckeye Sweepstakes which takes place annually in May and is one of the largest Arabian horse shows in the country. Local shows observed included the Little Buckeye. (See Appendix D.)

The major horse events observed for the draft horse owner portion of this project included the Self-Sufficiency Draft Horse Workshop, the Spring Plowing and Planting Demonstrations at Malabar Farms, the Eastern States Draft Horse Sale, and the draft horse classes at
the Ohio State Fair. (See Appendix E.)

Extensive interviewing was done of draft horse owners in Ohio using open-ended questions. It was important for draft horse owners to let this researcher know their real concerns and not comply to questions which have been prestructured by the researcher. It was estimated that twenty extensive interviews supplied enough information, since a large amount of information has already been secured through participant observations.

The decision was made to include photographic documentation of both draft horse events and Arabian Horse events to create visual statements as well. In many instances the ambiguity of photographs is low and the clarity and meaning of the photographic image is held to be a matter of fact. Most of the photographs were taken at Arabian Horse shows and Draft horse demonstrations and sales.

On November 10, 1978, a horse census questionnaire was sent, along with an explanatory letter to 290 members of the Arabian Horse Association of Ohio. On January 19, 1979, an additional letter and census questionnaire were mailed to non-responsive members of the association. A self-addressed, self-stamped envelope was enclosed and over a 70% return rate was received. A similar procedure was followed as a questionnaire was sent to 214 draft horse owners in Ohio on May 13, 1981. However, due to the increased postage rates and budgetary cuts, the draft horse questionnaire was not accompanied by a self-stamped envelope for return. Results were compiled and were used to supplement the qualitative observations and interviews conducted throughout this study. The findings are discussed more thoroughly in the subsequent chapters.
A review of the literature on field work was conducted and suggestions by Babbie (1979), Lofland (1971), Jacobs (1970), Glenn (1970, Schatzman and Strauss (1973) were used extensively throughout this project. An attempt was made to make sense out of an on-going process that could not be predicted in advance by making initial observations and developing tentative general conclusions. Suggestions of particular types of further observations were made. In field research, observation, data processing and analysis are interrelated activities far more than if other social research methods are used. The field researcher's job was to record a set of observations, review and organize them, look for meaningful patterns as they are observed. The recognition of patterns and the development and generalized understanding often suggested a modified strategy for subsequent observations. New observations revealed new patterns and this researcher modified and revised the observed material for further understanding.

Jacobs (1970) suggests that a skillful sociologist essentially has the ability to "take the role of the other". This researcher felt the importance of such a concept and applied it whenever possible. The observer of human events should listen to how people in given situations present to themselves and others the realities and contexts of their own lives. The sociologist should correlate what she/he sees with whatever is heard from others who stand in different relationships to each other and the situation. In this way, the observer is in a better position to develop abstract, logical, and empirically grounded representatives of the observed situation (Schatzman and Strauss (1973).
The field work process of discovery often leads the researcher to the problem after it has led her/him through much of the substance in the field. Problem statements are not a prerequisite to field research and they may (and did) emerge at any point in the research process, even toward the very end (Schatzman and Strauss 1975).

Included in the field research methodology was participant observation, direct observation, case studies, and interviewing. According to Babbie (1979), "by going directly to the social phenomenon under study and observing it as completely as possible, a researcher can develop a deeper and fuller understanding of it. This mode of observation is especially appropriate to those research topics which appear to defy simple quantification.

It is important whenever possible to become a known observer. A known observer, according to Lofland (1971) enjoys an advantage as she/he is able to move about freely, observe openly, and ask extensive questions. It gives the researcher a wider accepted range of curiosity, although not an unlimited one.

It was felt that attitudes and behaviors were recognized which might have escaped this researcher using other methods. It was found by Babbie (1979, that the standardized questionnaire items often represent the least common denominator in assessing peoples' attitudes, orientations, circumstances and experiences. By designing questions which are least minimally appropriate to all respondents, one can miss what is most appropriate to many respondents. It is in this sense that the survey is often superficial in the coverage of complex topics.

It is the belief of this researcher that survey research can seldom
deal with the context of social life. The survey researcher can seldom develop the feel for the total life situation in which respondents are thinking and acting that the participant observer can.

To capture the reality of a situation fully, a report should contain direct quotations. There is no substitution for meeting face to face with respondents since this allows the participants to be represented in their own terms (Lofland, 1971). Studies involving direct observation can be modified as field conditions warrant, but surveys typically require that an initial study design remain unchanged throughout. As a field researcher, for example, you can become aware of an important new variable operating in the phenomenon you are studying and begin making careful observations of it. The survey researcher would be unaware of the new variable's importance and could do nothing about it in any event.

In order to avoid one of the major problems associated with field research of "going native" and identifying too much with the interests and viewpoints of the participants, this researcher was often accompanied on the site by a naive spectator who gave different insight into the project. Since this researcher was familiar with the horse set, however, it was easy to be accepted as a participant observer without causing those being observed to shift their attention to the research. It was felt that they focused on the natural social processes.

Since there were no previous research studies in the area of sociological studies of horse owners revealed by library searches, the problem of selective perception which is prevalent when one becomes familiar with previous research on a topic did not enter as a factor.
This eliminated the potential problem related to unconsciously observing only what one expects to find.

According to Babbie (1978), "an ethical dilemma can be caused when making a direct, formal contact with the people you want to study, since you are required to give them some explanation for the purpose of the study. Telling them the complete purpose of your research might lose you their cooperation altogether or importantly affect their subsequent behavior." At no time did this researcher attempt to deceive those being observed about the purpose of the research. All of those contacted were extremely cooperative and enthusiastic that at last social science was looking at them. They were interested and anxiously came up to the researcher at future times asking enthusiastically about how the project was progressing and volunteering to help in any way possible.

Babbie's (1976) methodological procedures were followed regarding recording observations. He suggests writing notes as soon as possible after an observation is completed. Notes included both empirical observations and interpretations of them. They were not trusted to memory any more than necessary. It was vital to rewrite them as soon as possible, especially in the beginning, after making a set of observations. Whenever possible notes were typed as soon as possible. Notes were used as a stimulus to recreate as much of the details of the day's experiences as possible. Typed notes were comprehensive and detailed. Since horse show events start early in the morning and go until midnight, at times it was impossible to go to a private place to write down observations. Later on in the research
process, however, it was not as critical to take so many extensive notes at the site, since it was not as critical to record as many details. Many of the formal details of the horse show remain the same for all shows, but certain peculiarities or differences could be picked out and written down on the spot. The general overall encompassing notes could be written in the car at a later date.

Visual documentation was employed later in the project to give a more comprehensive approach to the research. At that time, it was not as necessary to take as many notes, although at times it was frustrating to concentrate on photography and note taking at the same time and some role conflict was experienced. The use of photography was intended as a means to avoid as much bias in reporting as possible.

STRENGTHS OF FIELD RESEARCH AND VISUAL DOCUMENTATION

According to Babbie (1979) "field research is especially effective for studying subtle differences of attitudes and behaviors, and for examining social processes over time. The chief strength of this method lies in the depth of understanding that it permits. Although other research methods may be challenged as "superficial" that charge is seldom lodged against field research. Since this study concerned itself with the study of attitudes and behaviors of horse owners over time at different events, field research was felt to be most appropriately employed as the major methodological approach.

Flexibility is a primary advantage of field research. With this method, a researcher can modify the research design at any time. Moreover, a researcher can always be prepared to engage in field research while it is not easy to initiate a survey or experiment.
WEAKNESS OF FIELD RESEARCH AND VISUAL DOCUMENTATION

One of the chief weaknesses of field research is its relationship to scientific norms of generalizability and intersubjectivity. A particular set of field research conclusions may or may not be generally applicable.

Another of the weaknesses of field research mentioned by Babbie (1979) is that "being qualitative rather than quantitative, it seldom yields precise descriptive states about a large population." The conclusions drawn from field research are often regarded as suggestions. Field research seldom involves the uniform application of precise operational definitions, although you can draw general conclusions based on overall assessments of the attitudes and actions of individuals. It might be difficult though to specify your definitions and to tell exactly why you labeled them as you did. Two field researchers may or may not arrive at the same conclusions. There is less assurance in field research than might be the case for more structured research methods. Consequently, a survey was employed to enhance the field research methodology and the findings are discussed in Chapters V and VI.
CHAPTER V: SURVEY FINDINGS FOR ARABIAN HORSE SURVEY
In order to supplement the field research methodology and counteract its major weakness, a questionnaire was mailed to 289 members of the Arabian Horse Association of Ohio. The list of names was obtained from the 1977 directory. The objectives of the association are to promote the Arabian horse breed to its fullest potential. This is done by providing a reference group to those who share this interest. Sources of education are also supplied by the Association in the form of clinics, lectures and demonstrations. They also sponsor the Buckeye Sweepstakes All Arabian Horse Show which is described in Appendix D.

On November 10, 1978, the first round of questionnaires, along with a letter of explanation and a self-addressed, stamped envelope were mailed to potential respondents. 49.6% of these questionnaires were completed on the first round. On January 10, 1979, a subsequent mailing took place to those who did not respond. Once again, a letter of explanation and a self-addressed, stamped envelope were enclosed. 22% additional questionnaires were received for a total of 72% returned questionnaires. A sample questionnaire and the accompanying letters are included in Appendix B.

A list of variables to be examined included: number of horses owned, family involvement, husband's education, wife's education, plan to own more horses, interest in: breeding, showing, trail riding, contest horses and racing; farm ownership, total acreage, employees hired, family income, husband grew up on farm, wife grew up on farm, money invested and breed operation.

Whenever possible, the distinction was made between hobbyists and professionals. This was determined by the answer received to the
second question related to recreational or professional activity. It was hoped that further categories listed in the typology discussed in Chapter three could be explored. However, this was not possible, since there were too few newcomers responding to the questionnaire and there were no questions on the census related to investor or spectator category. One-hundred twenty-one respondents were classified as professionals and sixty-eight fit into the recreational category.

Respondents' educational achievement level was measured by a direct question, "last year of education completed" and scored in the following six categories: 0-8 years of education; 9-11; 12; 13-15; 16; and 17 or greater.

Both Tables 4 and 5 indicate a high degree of education attained by respondents to this questionnaire for both categories, professional and hobbyist. Both husbands and wives share high educational achievement. It should be noted, however, that 10% less wives of professionals have achieved higher education beyond the four year college degree than their husbands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Completed</th>
<th>Hobbyist</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-8th grade</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>.8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some high school</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated high school</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. WIFE'S EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION COMPLETED</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-8th grade</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some high school</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In an attempt to find out if the professionals and hobbyists share the same interest in activities, the question was asked, "Are you interested in breeding horses, showing horses, trail riding, contest horses, or racing?" Tables six through ten indicate that they have similar interests in showing horses, however, more professionals are interested in breeding horses than are hobbyists. Hobbyists show more interest in trail riding than do professionals. Neither group is interested in racing or contest horses to any great degree. However, it must be taken into account that these may be regional differences in interests and may not be the same for all parts of the country.
Table 6. INTEREST IN BREEDING HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 shows a significant difference in the interest between professionals and hobbyists related to breeding horses. 93.4% of the professionals are interested in breeding, while only 55.9% of the hobbyists share this interest.

Table 7. INTEREST IN SHOWING HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 indicates that a similar interest is shared by both professionals and hobbyists for showing horses. This could account for the conflict which is discussed in detail in Chapter III.

Table 8. INTEREST IN TRAIL RIDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8 illustrates that hobbyists are more interested than professionals in trail riding.

Table 9. INTEREST IN CONTEST HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 clearly indicates that neither hobbyist nor professional shares too much interest in contest horses.

Table 10. INTEREST IN RACING HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 concludes that only 4.2% of the professionals and 2.9% of the hobbyists show any interest in racing horses.

Questions related to the professional aspects of horse ownership included such questions as "are you a breeding operation?" and "did you hire anyone other than a family member or veterinarian to work with you?" Tables 11 and 12 give a more detailed account of these business aspects.
### Table 11. BREEDING OPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 indicates that only 22.1% of the hobbyists consider themselves to be a breeding farm, while 75.2% of the professionals are into this aspect of horses.

### Table 12. HIRE EMPLOYEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12 indicates that 47.1% of the professionals and only 26.5% of the hobbyists hire employees to assist with horse related chores. This may be related to the fact that they have fewer horses to take care of as indicated in Table 13, as well as less acreage to provide upkeep for as noted in Table 14.
Table 13. NUMBER OF HORSES OWNED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HORSES</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 or more</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 indicates that nearly 80% of the hobbyists own less than 10 horses, while approximately 70% of the professionals do. However, over 10% of the professionals own 21 or more horses, while only 1.5% of the hobbyists own more than 20 horses.

Table 14. TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACREAGE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-49</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-99</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-499</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 shows that nearly 50% of both professionals and hobbyists own less than 50 acres. However, more professionals own over 50 acres than hobbyists with 4.1% professionals owning over 50 acres.
In Table 15 which follows, it is interesting to find that not too much difference exists between hobbyists and professionals who live on farms. However, when we examine Table 15, we notice that more professionals than hobbyists own farms. Another interesting finding concerns husbands who grew up on farms are similar for professionals and hobbyists. Although, there is a major reversal taking place as more husbands and wives of both groups are now living on farms than grew up on them. This could be an indication of the "back-to-the-land" movement. Table 18 indicates that more hobbyists wives than husbands grew up on farms, but less professional wives than husbands did so.

Table 15. PERCENTAGE WHO LIVE ON FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
<td>75.8%</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16. PERCENTAGE WHO OWN FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17. HUSBANDS WHO GREW UP ON FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18. WIVES WHO GREW UP ON FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYISTS</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4.12%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tables 19 and 20 which follow indicate that there is a lot more involvement with horses by professionals for both husbands and wives than those in the hobbyist category. For example, 52.9% of the professional husbands and 69.2% of the wives are involved a lot with horses, while only 27.9% of the hobbyists husbands and 35.7% of the hobbyist wives are involved a lot with horses. 28% of the hobbyist wives are not involved with horses, while this is not true for any wives in the professional category. Table 20 indicates that professionals intend to own more horses in the future than they currently own, since 60.5% responded yes to this question, while only 35.3% of the hobbyists plan an increase in horse ownership.
Table 19. HUSBAND'S INVOLVEMENT WITH HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20. WIFE'S INVOLVEMENT WITH HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21. PLAN TO OWN MORE HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the most important aspects of this research finding is the amount of affluence possessed by horse owners in this survey. The question was asked to derive a figure for total family income for the year 1977 (including all members of the family who worked). Results
indicated that there is a significant difference between professional horse owners and hobbyists in the category of income. The difference is noted in Table 22 which follows.

Table 22. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $4,999</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 - $9,999</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $19,999</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $39,999</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 - $69,999</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$70,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23. MONEY INVESTED IN HORSE RELATED EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT INVESTED</th>
<th>HOBBYIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - $10,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,001 - $25,000</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,001 - $50,000</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001 - $75,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,001 - $100,000</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When we compare professionals with hobbyists in Table 22, we find 33% of the professionals make more than $40,000 - $69,999 and only 11.8% of the hobbyists have incomes between $40,000 - $69,999, even though the mode for both groups is between $20,000 - $39,999.

Another significant difference surrounds the amount of money invested in horses. The question asked was "approximately how much do you have invested in horses and horse related equipment, excluding land and buildings? Table 23 indicates that there is a great deal of money invested by both professionals and hobbyists. However, the mode is between 0 - $10,000 for hobbyists and $10,001 - $25,000 for professionals. 50% of the hobbyists spend between 0 - $10,000 and 31% of them spend $10,000 - $25,000 indicating that a total of more than 80% spend under $25,000 for horse related equipment. 84% of the professionals spend under $25,000, however 25% in this category spend over $50,000. 19% of the professionals spend over $75,000 and 5.8% of the hobbyists also spend over $75,000.

Summary

In summary, the relationships look like this. Members of the Arabian Horse Association of Ohio who responded to the horse census questionnaire are affluent, highly educated, with a great deal of money invested in horse-related equipment. Professionals and hobbyists are both interested in breeding and showing horses. However, more hobbyists are interested in trail riding than professionals. Neither group is interested, to any extent, in racing or contest horses. There is a lot of involvement with horses by both husbands and wives of both groups, but more by professionals. Nearly 80% of both groups own more than ten horses and approximately 60% of both own over 100 acres.
Draft horse owners were not found to be as well organized and localized as were Arabian horse owners. Nevertheless, 214 draft horse owners in Ohio were located through three sources, the Ohio Belgian Draft Horse Association, the Ohio Percheron Breeders Association and Ohio Consignors from the Nineteenth Annual Eastern States Draft Horse Sale. A questionnaire, along with a self-addressed envelope were mailed to potential respondents on May 13, 1981. Since budgets had been rescinded and postage rates increased, it was not possible to include a stamped-return envelope as had been the previous procedure for the Arabian Horse census. This was thought to have accounted for a low return rate of only 30%.

On June 26, 1981, a subsequent mailing took place to those who did not respond during the first round. The same procedure was followed as before with a different letter of explanation, but this time, a self-stamped, self-addressed envelope was enclosed. Thus a total of 20% questionnaires were returned by respondents in the second round, making a total of 50% received totally. A sample of the letters and the questionnaire are included in Appendix C.

The list of variables to be examined included: number of horses owned, per cent of time farmed with horses, farm ownership, family income, money invested in horse operation, attitudes toward farming and farm policies, education, age, etc. Survey findings are presented below.

Respondents' educational achievement level was measured by a direct question, "last year of education completed, and scored in the following six categories 0 - 8 years of education; 9 - 11; 12; 12 - 15; 16; and 17 or greater. Calculations indicate that 25% have
completed an eighth grade education; nearly half of the respondents have not completed high school; 32% graduated high school; less than 19% have attended college; 5% are college graduates and only 3% have some higher education. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, the national median school years completed is 12.5. According to these statistics, more than 40% of the respondents fall below the national sample. (See table 24 below.)

Table 24. DRAFT HORSE OWNERS' EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Completed</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 8 years</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some High School</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated High School</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to find out about the involvement with draft horse farming, a question was asked which pertains to the percentage of time spent farming with draft horses. (See Table 25.) 31% of the respondents farm full time using draft horses, while 9% don't farm at all using draft horses; 60% farm some time with draft horses (of those who farm some time with draft horses, 10% appears to be the mode.) Surprisingly, of those who do farm with draft horses, more than 80% indicated that they have no problems finding draft horse farming equipment to purchase.
58% of the respondents reported that their involvement with draft horses was primarily limited to farming. The farm tasks most often reported to be performed by draft horses include feeding, manure hauling, plowing, seeding and mowing. See table 26. Other tasks performed with less frequency include corn cultivation, raking hay, logging, spraying and bailing hay.

Draft horse ownership has been steadily rising over the past ten years and 72% of the respondents indicated that they plan to own even more draft horses in the next two years. More than half of the respondents think that farmers will rely more on draft horses for farming in the future, while 39% think it will remain the same. Only 3%
of the respondents indicated that they thought there would be less reliance on draft horse farming in the future (See Table 27.)

Table 27. FUTURE RELIANCE ON DRAFT HORSE FARMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N = 97</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About the Same</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than 74% of the respondents plan to farm with draft horses in the future, even though more than 68% of the respondents indicated that they supplement draft horse farming with mechanized equipment. (See Table 28.)

Table 28. FUTURE PLANS FOR DRAFT HORSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan to own more draft horses in the next two years.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan to farm with draft horses in the near future.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplement draft horse farming with mechanized equipment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 29 indicates, more than 27% of the respondents own more than ten draft horses already.
Table 29. CURRENT NUMBER OF DRAFT HORSES OWNED.  N = 101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 or more</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draft horse farmers are not new to the business. 85% reported that their parents were farmers. As table 30 indicates, over 30% have been farming with draft horses for over twenty one years; 60% over 11 years and 43% ten years or less.

Table 30. NUMBER OF YEARS FARMED WITH DRAFT HORSES  N = 89

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 21 years</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draft horse farming is limited as far as acreage is concerned. More than half of the respondents own and farm less than one hundred acres; only 1% own over 500 acres, yet as many as 3% farm over 500 acres. (See Table 31 on the next page.)
Table 31. TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED AND FARMED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACREAGE</th>
<th>OWNED</th>
<th>FARMED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 49</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 99</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 199</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 - 499</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 999</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If respondents relied on net farm income alone, 83% would have incomes under $20,000, but since most income is derived from other sources (off the farm), only 31% of the total incomes are under $20,000. (See Table 32.) The biggest portion of income comes from other than farm work, however, 50% of the respondents list their primary head of the household as farm operator. (See table 33.)

Table 32. RESPONDENTS' REPORTED INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>NET INCOME FROM FARMING</th>
<th>TOTAL FAMILY INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $1,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 - 2,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000 - 10,000</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 19,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000 - 40,000</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000 - 70,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 100,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despite the fact that farming yields such a low income for respondents, a large amount of money is invested in draft horses and related equipment, as well as other non-horse related equipment. When asked approximately how much do you have invested in horses and related equipment, more than 50% of the respondents indicated that they have over $25,000 invested; another 33% have between $10,000 - $25,000; while only 5% have less than $10,000 invested in horses and related equipment, more than 20% have over $50,000 invested. See table 34. 4% have over $100,000 invested in horses and related equipment, however more than 14% have more than that amount invested in other farm equipment.
Table 34. AMOUNT OF MONEY INVESTED IN DRAFT HORSES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND OTHER FARM EQUIPMENT  N = 94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT OF MONEY INVESTED</th>
<th>DRAFT HORSES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>OTHER FARM EQUIPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 - 100,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 - 50,000</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 - 25,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 - 10,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 - 5,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than $1,000</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most respondents to this census are fairly conservative religiously, politically, and in terms of organizational affiliation. (See tables 35 - 37 below.) All but 11% belong to a particular church; of these, 30% are Amish; 3% Mennonite; 11% Presbyterian; 15% Methodist; 9% Lutheran; 6% Catholic; 3% Baptist; and 11% belong to other protestant denominations which include the Brethren and the United Church of Christ.

In terms of organizational affiliation, only 27% belong to a farmers cooperative, while 33% indicated that they would if one were available. As many as 45% belong to the Farm Bureau and 41% belong to no farm organization at all and zero reported belonging to the American Agricultural Movement.
Politically, the respondents reported that 58% belong to the Republican Party; 23% are considered to be Independent and only 18% belong to the Democratic Party.

Table 35. RESPONDENTS' CHURCH AFFILIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amish</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mennonite</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 36. RESPONDENTS' FARM ORGANIZATION AFFILIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm Bureau</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Union</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Farmers Organization</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Agricultural Movement</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grange</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 37. RESPONDENTS' POLITICAL AFFILIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When attitudes toward farming were examined, it was found that more than 95% of the respondents feel that it is hard for a person to get started in farming today; 66% felt the reason for this to be because it is too expensive; and 70% felt that land speculation makes land scarce and expensive. 85% of the respondents consider themselves to be small farmers and 90% of the respondents are concerned about the future of small farms. Yet, only 69% felt that USDA farm policies should change to assist small farmers more than they do, and only 25% think that small farmers and their families should receive more subsidies than they currently are receiving.

However, in spite of the gloomy picture painted for small farmers, more than 64% of the respondents are optimistic about the future of farming and as many as 79% want their children to be farmers. 91% of the respondents are concerned about dwindling farm lands and 76% think that land should be zoned specifically for farming. (See Table 38.)
Table 38. ATTITUDES ABOUT FARMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTITUDE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE RESPONDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming is difficult to get started today</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA Farm Policies should be changed to assist small farmers more than they currently do.</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic about farming</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want children to be farmers.</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small farmers should receive more subsidies than they now do</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land should be zoned specifically for farming.</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerned about dwindling farmlands.</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In summary, draft horse owners who responded to this survey grew up on farms, yet, they earn most of their incomes off the farm. Their primary concern remains farming and they are concerned about dwindling farmlands and wish their children to be farmers. While only 25% farm full time with draft horses, as many as 85% use draft horses for some type of farm tasks. Most respondents feel that draft horse farming will increase over the next two years.
CHAPTER VII: COMPARISON OF SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DRAFT HORSE OWNERS AND ARABIAN HORSE OWNERS
One of the major differences between draft horse owners and Arabian horse owners is the status system. The emphasis is totally different. This difference may be attributed to the fact that draft horse owners primarily come from rural backgrounds and Arabian horse owners come from urban. An analysis of the status systems follows.

For the Arabian horse culture, parties, vocabularies, objects of conspicuous consumption and horse show events distinguish the subtleties of status.

PARTIES

Parties and other social events, although most often openly announced at Arabian horse shows will end up being stratified events with cliques clearly apparent. Higher status groups will usually avoid those of lesser socio-economic positions and the latter group will be made to feel uncomfortable by the former. This usually results in the passing through quickly at parties with food grabbed on the run by hungry lower status groups, while the same event becomes an extended party for remaining higher status clique members who linger for a long time, drinking champagne and engaging in horse related conversations.

Another device for separating status groups at horse shows and parties is through the use of space. Higher status groups sit in particular locations in the stands at horse shows, usually in lower front seats, while others will be forced to sit up higher.

Parties are usually thrown in decorated stall areas where the higher status groups congregate; out groups are expected to remain in the undecorated portion of the aisles. The unspoken system is very effective in separating different status groups at commonly shared
VOCABULARY

The Arabian horse set does have a particular vocabulary, but the jargon can, for the most part, be understood by onlookers with limited knowledge of horses. The major difference is the quantity of conversations which are horse related. It is not unlike horse people to engage in conversations over a period of weeks in which they talk about nothing but horses. This can be extremely boring to the outsider who may have a moderate interest in horses. Status is achieved by learning and talking about horse related activities. The vociferous conversationalists' primary pedantry will include hours of reciting pedigrees which record lines of ancestry for each horse in the barn, as well as those of the horses sires and potential sires.

A great deal of conversation dwells on horse equipment as well. The naive newcomer will either be impressed or bored by the pedantry of the experienced horsepeople and has a choice of either learning the pedigrees or being left out of conversations. Those interested in the breeding of horses will be more inclined to learn faster than those with other horse related interests.

ITEMS OF CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

Another line of interest pursued by a large number of the Arabian horse set is turquoise jewelry. It is not unlike many Arabian horse owners, especially in the West, to wear large amounts of turquoise jewelry and to engage in conversations about collections of such. Turquoise jewelry is sold at most horse shows of any size. Trips taken for horse breeding purposes and vacations are often interrupted by a side trip to the jewelry dealers along the way.
Silver items are also popular and are often sold at horse shows. Western saddles and bridles, as well as reins often display silver trim. Female riders will often wear a silver barrette in their hair while exhibiting horses at shows. Silver and turquoise are definite items of consumption among these horse owners. However, those in higher status groups are more discrete in their display of silver and turquoise, with the exception of the nouveau riche.

One of the primary status elements of the Arabian horse set is the breeding of mares to popular, expensive purebred Polish, Egyptian, or domestic stallions. During certain years, different stallions are more popular than others. The offspring of these popular stallions could be considered items of conspicuous consumption. Horsepeople who can afford to buy or lease horses from Poland, Egypt, England and Spain are in higher status groupings than those who cannot, while those in the lowest status groups must be content with half Arabs who are bred to registered Arabian stallions in their immediate areas, perhaps the barn next door.

One wealthy horse owner achieved higher status by selling all of his domestic and Polish stock at an elaborate sale in which free liquor and food were available under an elaborate tent enclosed arena. He imported all new stock from Egypt. This popularized the Egyptian breed in America over the last several years and somewhat diminished the popularity of the Polish bred horses.

Another important element of status is the acquisition of a horse which has been trained or bred at the top Arabian ranch in Arizona.
HORSE SHOWS

At a Class A horse show, status is likely to show up in the following ways. Those in the higher status groups will have decorated stall areas encompassing sometimes as many as twenty stalls on each side. These stalls will be in strategic locations with quick and dry access to the show ring. They will display a lot of accessories and other items of conspicuous consumption such as initialed buckets, feed tubs, towels, deck chairs and framed pedigrees hung on each stall door. Their huge trucks and six-horse trailers or specially constructed busses displaying the farm name will be parked close to the area so they can usually be seen from the decorated stall area by those passing by. They will bring crews of articulate, well educated, attractive young women as attendants or exhibitors. They usually will win a high number of classes at the shows they attend. If they don't win, they don't return to that show in the future and thus the show loses status.

The higher middle status groups display somewhat less elaborately. They may have fewer decorated stalls and less items of conspicuous consumption, or they may not bother at all at some shows with stall decorations. In this case, status is achieved by the quality of the horses which they bring with them to shows. Equipment will consist of a four-horse trailer drawn by a van or truck which is parked away from the stall area. The trailer displays the name of the farm. They are also given comfortable stalls in convenient locations, but there may be less activity at their stall areas than for the higher status groups. They do not throw parties for victories, but they do for some special occasions like the Legion of Merit. They will usually attend a lesser number of shows. They bring with them a trainer/exhibitor and
some attendants or friends who have volunteered to help with the shows for a chance to have expenses paid. They may win or place, but sporadically by comparison to the higher status groups. However, they do win enough to keep coming back, especially in their own locality and at smaller Class A shows around the country. Members of this higher/middle status group will usually attend the International Arabian Horse Show annually. When they do not have horses qualified for competition, they attend as spectators.

The middle status groups will have fewer horses and they will be of lesser quality than the higher status groups (perhaps only one good quality mare or stallion). Their only attempt at stall decorations may be some cloth hung over stall doors and a couple of deck chairs. The only staff attending is a trainer (who usually works part or full-time at some other occupation) and one of the trainer's friends. Equipment will usually consist of a two-horse trailer drawn by a pickup truck. The farm name may or may not be painted on the trailer. Their stables are usually farther away, but they are not inconvenienced a great deal. They win less frequently than the other two groups, unless they happen to have a lucky winning streak with an exceptional trainer or an exceptional horse.

Some members of this status group could be those in the investor category who may have decided that this is the year to be active and, depending upon their success, they may or may not return next season. Most people in this status group who are not in the investor category do continue year after year at this level of involvement. They may accelerate their interest and become more involved in the future and move up to the next status bracket.
The lower status groups to appear in the show circle are those who have either just entered and are naive or those who have been at it for a while and cannot afford much involvement because of financial or time limitations. These may be teen agers whose parents are financing the horse operation, or they may be middle-aged hobbyists who are trying at hand at showing. Usually they have few items of conspicuous consumption and no stall decorations, with the exception of a small wooden plaque with the name of the horse carved by the local signmaker who frequents horse shows.

Their equipment is limited to a two-horse trailer (usually used) pulled by a pick-up truck or the family car. They usually travel only to local shows in the area and perhaps to one big state show a season. Some of this group will not own equipment at all, but must hitch a ride to the shows with someone else or borrow show equipment.

Their social involvement is limited to others in this status group or to spectators who are attending the show. Their horses are usually either half Arabs, or a registered full Arab of lesser domestic quality. They will not own the more popular, expensive purebred Egyptian or Polish Arabian horses. They are assigned stalls which are left over when everyone above them in status has acquired theirs. These may even consist of porta stalls or they may bring the horse to the show and tie it to a trailer while getting ready for the show and leave at the end of their class. When they are given stalls, they are far away from the show ring and in inclement weather, they usually get wet. These stalls are often far away from water and heavy buckets must be carried a great distance. Equipment and clothing owned by this group are usually of lesser expensive and less quality and their horses are not
groomed as meticulously and as professionally as those of other status groups.

Members of this lower status group are more likely to be interested in the native costume class with its glimmering bright sequins, bells and tassles. Many attractive teenage girls, displaying bare midriffs are interested in the glamor of this class. There is also a high interest in the western pleasure classes because these classes take less professional training than the English pleasure and park horse classes.

It is hard to estimate how many newcomers remain at this level and for what period of time, but there is an abundance in attendance at horse shows. Those exhibiting in western classes are less likely to have silver trimmed saddles or reins. Most of the equipment has been borrowed, purchased second hand, or is the cheapest available at the local horse goods store. Members of this group may be enthusiastic when they start the show season, but, when they realize they will not win because of so many in their classes and their lack of experience, they become discouraged and either drop out or hire a trainer and take equitation lessons. One discouraging aspect of showing in classes for which they may qualify is that they are often competing with children of higher status groups who are showing primarily to gain experience. Because of their exposure to professional trainers, higher quality horses and equipment, they will win and leave those in the lower classes to pick up the remaining ribbons. This conflict between different members of socio economic groups is discussed more thoroughly in Chapter III.

In conclusion, there are many different socio economic status
groups within the Arabian horse world. These differences occur frequently and sometimes blatantly as some members are excluded by other members at social events such as parties, and by preferential treatment at horse shows. It is seldom that members of the lower socio economic group will achieve the ultimate status of winning the top ten championship which is sought by all because too many cards will be stacked against them. Those who cannot take it will drop out. Those who stay in the game will compensate in some other way, perhaps by achieving status from spectators and other unknowledgeable members of the population at large.

STATUS FOR DRAFT HORSE OWNERS

The status system for draft horse owners operates quite differently from that of the Arabian horse owners. While status can be achieved from successfully showing horses, it can equally be achieved from farming successfully with draft horses. There is a difference in the male/female involvement in Arabian horses and draft horses. The involvement in the Arabian horse business is more egalitarian, while the draft horse business is primarily male dominated. Women serve only in subordinate roles. The ultimate in status with draft horses can be achieved primarily through one's ability to handle and control draft horse hitches, whether this be farming or showing.

HORSE SHOWS

The shows with the most status for draft horses include the Ohio State Fair, Indianapolis, Iowa, Wisconsin, Detroit and the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. The ultimate in horse showing is to exhibit a well-trained team of eight draft horses, well matched in color, build, and disposition, outfitted with patent leather harness, trimmed with
brass or chrome; hitched to a natural cherry wagon with chrome trim.

Few in the draft horse business, however, can realistically aspire to such delusions of grandeur and more than ninety percent of the draft horse owners are resigned to positions of lesser status which confine draft horse show activity to exhibiting their one or two draft horses in halter (confirmation) classes at local county and state fairs. No status is achieved from stall decorations at horse shows. STORYTELLING

Most draft horse owners come from farm backgrounds. Status can be achieved among draft horse owners by telling stories of how their parents and grandparents farmed and exhibited draft horses. One older retired draft horse farmer, who owns a matching hitch of Percheron geldings, hitches them mostly for fun to demonstrate at local events. However, he maintains a high status position among others in the business by telling stories about how his grandfather farmed with draft horses. When he was a small child, he would sneak out to his grandfather's barn to be with the horses. He rode large draft horses with the rope used to tie them to their stalls. Whenever he was missing from the house, he could always be found with the draft horses.

Stories about how well one handled an unruly team and brought run-away horses under control are paramount among draft horse owners. Most draft horse owners have stories to tell about how well their fathers handled large teams of draft horses when they farmed. The ability to use eight horse hitches for major farm choree, and to break them down into smaller hitches for smaller tasks is held in esteem. Draft horse farmers who do not own eight horse hitches often nostalgia-
cally refer to fathers and grandfathers who did.

DRAFT HORSE FARMING

The draft horse farmer, who farms a hundred acres or more, exclusively with draft horses is held in high status by other draft horse owners. Some farmers adopted this method of farming early in their farm careers and many more have recently acquired this method as a viable alternative to mechanized farming, due to the high costs of energy and equipment. The Amish never stopped farming with draft horses; lots of Amish farmers can be found in abundance in many areas of Ohio.

Next to the draft horse farmer who farms exclusively with draft horses, the farmer who supplements mechanized farming with the use of draft horses for such tasks as feeding, manure hauling, plowing, seeding and mowing is admired for his ability to use draft horse teams skillfully. The more work that one does on the farm with draft horses, the more status is achieved.

For some, draft horse farming activities must be limited to weekend mowing or just hitching a team for fun as many draft horse owners have been forced to work full time at occupations other than farming.

PETS

A lower status position is maintained by draft horse owners who consider their horses pets. One example of this type of owner is a Mennonite farmer who lives in a trailer next door to his grandson on a farm in Plain City. He purchased a Percheron stallion and two mares after retiring from farming three years ago. He had no prior experience with draft horses, even though he was a farmer. He had
used mechanized equipment, not horses for farming. He breeds the two
mares each year to his own stallion and sells the colts after a year
or so. He hitches two of his horses to a wagon for parades at a local
factory once a year, and for the local high school, whenever they request
it. He does not show his horses in contests at fairs, although he has
in the past, to a limited degree. He enjoys his pets, even though
his status position in the draft horse hierarchy is not high.

URINE CATCHERS

The lowest status position in the draft horse business, according
to those interviewed are referred to as "urine catchers." PMU or
pregnant mare urine constitutes a sizeable income for some draft horse
owners. The urine from pregnant mares contains estrogen hormones
which are useful in treating several human illnesses. Since the demand
for estrogen is high, a highly specialized business has resulted. The
mare is confined throughout her pregnancy with a web harness. The
urine drains into a pouch under the hind legs and empties through a
tube into a barrel. From ten to a hundred mares are confined for this
purpose in these urine operations. Draft horse owners who cannot afford
to keep and feed their horses will sometimes send them to those in
the urine business for a year or so. While the money may be lucrative,
the status achieved is low.

In summary, it is important to note that there are many ways to
achieve status in the draft horse business. The snobbery present in
the Arabian breed is missing among draft horse people. Only those
who are perceived to mistreat their horses such as underfeeding them
or causing them harm, or breeding to obviously poor quality stock are
held in the lowest esteem.
In conclusion, it is interesting to note that the income distribution for each group is surprisingly similar. Yet there are many differences in status systems, backgrounds and educational achievement. The perception of the use of horses differs and it was found that even though draft horse show participation is high, this is subordinate to the idea of the horse as an item of production, while for the Arabian horse owner, the horse is clearly an item of conspicuous consumption.

It is interesting that both husbands and wives of the Arabian horse set are heavily involved with horse related activities, while draft horse involvement remains predominantly a male oriented domain.
CHAPTER VIII: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

DISCUSSION OF HYPOTHESES

CONCLUSIONS

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH
Statement of Hypotheses:

The following hypotheses emerged from the preceding study and will be presented and discussed below.

Hypotheses

1. Arabian horse owners have higher total family incomes than draft horse owners.
2. Draft horse owners own more horses than Arabian horse owners.
3. Draft horse owners own more land than Arabian horse owners.
4. More draft horse owners than Arabian horse owners grew up on farms.
5. Arabian horse owners have more money invested in horses and related equipment than do draft horse owners.
6. Draft horse owners are older than Arabian horse owners.
7. Draft horse owners have less formal education than do Arabian horse owners.
8. More draft horse owners are involved with breeding horses than are Arabian horse owners.
9. More draft horse owners than Arabian horse owners plan to own more horses in the next two years.
Discussion of Hypotheses:

Hypotheses 1 was rejected.

Draft horse owners and Arabian horse owners were found to have similar incomes. Surprisingly, however, 33% of the Arabian horse owners and 41% of the draft horse owners have total incomes between $20,000 - $40,000, while 15% of both groups have incomes between $40,000 - $70,000.

Hypotheses 2 was accepted.

73% of the draft horse owners and 51% of the Arabian horse owners own more than six horses.

Hypotheses 3 was accepted.

Only 26% of the Arabian horse owners owned over 50 acres while 68% of the draft horse owners own over 50 acres. 16% of the draft horse owners and 12% of the Arabian horse owners own over 100 acres.

Hypotheses 4 was accepted.

89% of the draft horse owners and only 31% of the Arabian horse owners grew up on farms. Interestingly though, 71% of the Arabian horse owners currently live on farms.

Hypotheses 5 was rejected.

46% of the draft horse owners and only 24% of the Arabian horse owners own over $50,000 in horses and related equipment.

Hypotheses 6 was accepted.

43% of the draft horse owners and 70% of the Arabian horse owners are under 50 years of age. 20% of the draft horse owners and 22% of the Arabian horse owners are between ages 51 to 60; however, 30% of the draft horse owners and only 5% of the Arabian horse
owners are over 61 years of age. This younger age among Arabian horse owners could account for the higher educational level, since older people tend to have had less educational opportunities. Hypotheses 7 was accepted.

25% of the draft horse owners have 8 or less years of education, while only 1% of the Arabian horse owners fit into this category. 3% of the Arabian horse owners and an additional 21% of the draft horse owners have some high school. However, as many as 37% of the Arabian horse owners and as few as 8% of the draft horse owners are college graduates. 20% of the Arabian horse owners have achieved higher education while only 3% of the draft horse owners have done so. Hypotheses 8 was accepted.

As many as 95% of the draft horse owners indicated that they breed horses while 80% of the Arabian horse owners breed horses also. Hypotheses 9 was accepted.

72% of the draft horse owners plan to own more horses in the next two years. 51% of the Arabian horse owners plan to own more.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, both Arabian horse owners and draft horse owners in this survey share affluent incomes; however, it is not known whether these total incomes represent more than one family member contribution for both groups or whether there is a hidden difference. Draft horse owners are older as a group and this, along with the differences in religious preferences may be a major contribution to the lower educational achievement by this group. Since draft horse owners consider themselves to be small farmers, farming and
breeding horses are the major interests of this group. However, this is usually confined to supplementing mechanized agriculture while the use of draft horses is confined to smaller farm tasks. Most draft horse owners predict an increase in draft horse farming in the future. They attribute this to the rising energy costs and the exelling costs of equipment.

While Arabian horse owners are primarily interested in breeding and showing horses; their orientation to horses differs significantly from that of the draft horse owners. Arabian horse owners are more status conscious and are more interested in the horses as an item of conspicuous consumption. They tend not to come from farm backgrounds, but a large percentage of them currently live on farms.

Draft horse owners participate in horse shows also. However, while there is little chance that over 90% will ever aspire to the ultimate by winning at national shows, there is room for all to participate pleasurably with draft horses. Not everyone can win at county fairs even, but there is a wider acceptance of status positions in the draft horse business than there are with the Arabian horse set. Draft horse owners are not as status conscious as Arabian horse owners and this is apparent at horse shows since stahl decorations are limited to a minimum.

A critical theoretical approach was used to explain the plight of small farmers, since it was deemed an important aspect of this study. Conflict theory was also applied to the horse show scene as it was noted that wealthy children of professionals compete with those of lessor wealth. Veblen's theory of Conspicuous Consumption was also applied throughout to those who parade their horses for status.
The purposes of this investigation were to:

1) compare owners of horses of consumption (Arabian horses) with owners of horses of production (draft horses).

2) find out the attitudes of draft horse owners regarding farming and farm policies.

The present investigation employed both field study methodology and survey to discover the differences between these two groups of horse owners.

This conclusion should not imply that Arabian horse owners have no significant problems that should be addressed. Nevertheless, draft horse owners who resort to farming as a means of livelihood have been given the highest priority in the foregoing analysis. One of the anticipated contributions of this analysis has been to take some steps toward targeting the attitudes which in turn reflect the most pressing needs of these self-defined small farmers. Small farmers with the greatest needs may be hidden behind higher reported incomes which result from off farm earnings, even by other family members. A lot of wasted energy and disappointments may take place due to a difference in the farmer's perceptions of himself and the actual opportunities she/he may have for farming. Full-time employment as a draft horse farmer could be an important contribution to our society. Concerns of this group should be presented to legislators, land grant college officials and other public policy makers.

The concerns of the respondents in this study express a present as well as a future orientation. With the implementation of changed policies, draft horse farming could become a viable alternative.
SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

While the information presented herein is hoped to have some utility for clearer conceptualization of horse owners and their problems, the data from which the information is based comes from a relatively small sample of Arabian horse owners and draft horse owners in a specific region of the country, Ohio. Nevertheless, as the movement for greater attention to horse owners and their differences progress, more information of this type must be sought on a wider scale and in other areas of the country so that public policy can be changed and programs implemented which focus on pressing problems effectively.
APPENDIXES
APPENDIX A. REFERENCES
REFERENCES


References (Continued)


Ehrlich, Paul H., and Anne H. Ehrlich, "The World Food Problem, No Room for Complacency" in the *Social Science Quarterly*


References (Continued)


APPENDIX B

Letter to Arabian Horse Owners, November 10, 1978

Letter to Arabian Horse Owners, January 19, 1979

Arabian Horse Census Questionnaire
November 10, 1978

Dear Horse Owner:

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at The Ohio State University is studying the dramatic increase in the horse population in Ohio in order to plan for needed services. We are attempting to interview a number of horse owners from the various associations and clubs to determine interests, demands, needs, and anticipate problems for the future.

You are one of the individuals chosen at random from a list of owners. Your participation in this study will be greatly appreciated. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to complete the enclosed questionnaire. All information will be strictly confidential.

If you wish to learn more about the study please call us at 614-422-6971. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William L. Flinn
Associate Chairman & Professor

Garlena A. Bauer
Research Associate

WLF/GAB/pjs

Encl.
January 19, 1979

Dear Horse Owner:

On November 10, 1978, we sent questionnaires which were designed to assist the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at The Ohio State University to study the dramatic increase in the horse population in Ohio in order to plan for needed services. We are continuing our attempt to interview a number of horse owners from the various associations and clubs to determine interests, demands, needs, and anticipate problems for the future.

Your participation in this study will be greatly appreciated. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to complete the enclosed questionnaire if you have not already done so. All information will be strictly confidential.

If you wish to know more about the study, please call us at 614-422-6971. Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

William L. Flinn
Associate Chairman & Professor

Garlena Ann Bauer
Research Associate

WLF/GAB/pjs

Encl.
HORSE CENSUS

1. How many horses do you own? ______________
   Age(s) ___________________________________

2. Is your family's involvement with horses limited to recreational activity? _____; a professional business? _____ or both? _____.

3. How many years have you owned horse(s)? _______________________

4. Please give the following information on members of the family living in the household:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Last Year of Education Completed</th>
<th>Involvement with horses</th>
<th>a lot/some/none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Do you plan to own more horses in the next two years? ____Yes____No
   If yes, how many more?_______________

6. Are you most interested in:
   Breeding horses _____  Contest horses _____
   Showing horses _____  Racing _________
   Trail riding _______  Other ____________

7. Are you a professional trainer? _______Yes_______No

8a. Do you have your horses trained professionally? _______Yes_______No

8b. Who do you think is more interested in horses? _____Females _____Males
   Explain why you think this is true.__________________________________
9. Did your parents have horses? ________Yes________No

10. Do you live on a farm? ________Yes _______No

11. Do you own a farm? ________Yes _______No
   If yes... (a) How long have you owned a farm? _______Years
   (b) What is the total acreage including all wasteland? _______acres
   (c) What percentage of feed do you produce for the horse(s) ______ percent

12. Do you board your horse? ________Yes _______No
   If yes, how much do you pay per month? $________ per month

13. Did you hire anyone other than a family member or veterinarian to work with your horse(s) in 1978? ________Yes _______No
   If yes, how many? _______ How often did these employees work? ______ days

14. Do you have access to a veterinarian? ________Yes _______No

15. How many horse shows did you attend during the last 12 months? ___________
   List the 5 most important.
   (a) ________________________________________________________________
   (b) __________________________________________________________________
   (c) __________________________________________________________________
   (d) __________________________________________________________________
   (e) __________________________________________________________________

16. What is your greatest source of information about horses? (i.e. trade magazines, extension agents, other breeders, etc.)
   (a) ________________________________________________________________
   (b) __________________________________________________________________
   (c) __________________________________________________________________

17. What is the primary occupation of the head of the household?
_________________________________________________________________
Does he/she have another occupation(s) ________Yes _______ No
If yes, please list._____________________________________________________________________

18. In 1977, what was your TOTAL FAMILY income (including all members of the family who worked).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 - $9,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $19,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $39,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 - $69,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$70,000 - $99,999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. Did you grow up on a farm? Husband______Yes______No
   Wife______Yes______No

20. Approximately how much do you have invested in horses and related equipment (excluding land and buildings)? ____________________

21. Do you have friends who are interested in getting into the horse business? ________Yes ________No.

22. Are you a breeding operation? ________Yes ________No
   If yes, what is your fee to purebred horses? ________Others______

23. Do you sell colts? ________Yes ________No, If yes, what is the price range? ________How many do you sell annually? ________

Please check the following items if you own them, and list the number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridle</th>
<th>Working</th>
<th>Show</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snaffle bridle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full bridle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western bridle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saddle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forward seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flat saddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western saddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dressage saddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving tack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two wheel vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four wheel vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitting harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light driving harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy driving harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulling harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse clothing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coolers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg wraps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shin boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankle boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skid boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One horse trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two horse trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three horse trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four horse trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six horse trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine horse trailer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Do you own a luxurious horse transport item, i.e. bus, tractor trailer, etc. __________ Yes __________ No. If yes, please describe. ________________________________________________________________
APPENDIX C

Letter to Draft Horse Owners, May 13, 1981

Letter to Draft Horse Owners, June 26, 1981

Draft Horse Census Questionnaire
May 13, 1981

Dear Horse Owner:

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of The Ohio State University is studying the dramatic increase in the horse population in Ohio in order to plan for needed services. We are attempting to interview a number of horse owners from the various associations and clubs to determine interests, demands, needs and anticipate problems for the future.

You are one of the individuals chosen at random from a list of owners. Your participation in this study will be greatly appreciated. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to complete the enclosed questionnaire. All information will be strictly confidential.

If you wish to learn more about the study, please call us at 614-422-2755. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William L. Flinn,
Director MUCIA and Professor

Garlena Ann Bauer
Research Associate

Enclosure:
June 26, 1981

Dear Horse Owner,

On May 13, 1981, we sent questionnaires which were designed to assist the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at The Ohio State University to study the dramatic increase in the draft horse population in Ohio in order to plan for needed services. We are continuing our attempt to interview a number of draft horse owners to determine interests, demands, needs, and anticipate problems for the future.

Your participation in this study will be greatly appreciated. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to complete the enclosed questionnaire if you have not already done so. All information will be strictly confidential.

If you wish to know more about the study, please call us at 614-422-2755.

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

William L. Flinn
Chairman, MUCIA
Midwestern Universities
Consortium for International Affairs

Garlena Ann Bauer
Research Associate

Enclosure:
Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire and return it using the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

For the following questions, please place your answer in the corresponding blank. While some of the questions or answers might seem inappropriate to your situation, please make an effort to respond to all questions. Thank you.

1. How many draft horses do you own?  
2. What percentage of time do you farm with draft horses?  
3. How long have you farmed with draft horses?  
4. Do you plan to farm with draft horses in the future?  
5. Do you have problems finding draft horse farming equipment to purchase?  
6. How many acres do you own?  
7. How many acres do you farm?  
8. What is your gross farm income?  
9. Do you consider yourself politically to be:

1. How many draft horses do you own?  
   1. _____

2. What percentage of time do you farm with draft horses?  
   2. _____

3. How long have you farmed with draft horses?  
   3. _____

4. Do you plan to farm with draft horses in the future?  
   1. Yes 2. No  
   4. _____

5. Do you have problems finding draft horse farming equipment to purchase?  
   1. Yes 2. No  
   5. _____

6. How many acres do you own?  
   1. Over 1,000  
   2. 500 - 999  
   3. 200 - 499  
   4. 100 - 199  
   5. 50 - 99  
   6. less than 50  
   7. None  
   6. _____

7. How many acres do you farm?  
   1. Over 1,000  
   2. 500 - 999  
   3. 200 - 499  
   4. 100 - 199  
   5. 50 - 99  
   6. less than 50  
   7. None  
   7. _____

8. What is your gross farm income?  
   1. Under $1,000  
   2. $1,000 - 2,000  
   3. $2,000 - 10,000  
   4. $10,000 - 19,000  
   5. $20,000 - 40,000  
   6. $40,000 - 70,000  
   7. $70,000 - 100,000  
   8. over $100,000  
   8. _____

9. Do you consider yourself politically to be:  
   1. Democrat 2. Republican 3. Independent  
   9. _____
10. **What is your net income from farming?**
   1. Under 1,000
   2. $1,000 - 2,000
   3. $2,000 - 5,000
   4. $5,000 - 10,000
   5. 10,000 - 19,000
   6. 20,000 - 40,000
   7. 40,000 - 70,000
   8. 70,000 - 100,000
   9. over 100,000

11. **What is your Total family income (including all members of the family who work)?**
   1. Under $1,000
   2. $1,000 - 2,000
   3. $2,000 - 5,000
   4. $5,000 - 10,000
   5. 10,000 - 19,000
   6. 20,000 - 40,000
   7. 40,000 - 70,000
   8. 70,000 - 100,000
   9. over 100,000

12. **What is the primary occupation of the head of your household?**
   1. professional
   2. managerial
   3. sales
   4. factory worker
   5. farm laborer
   6. farm operator
   7. Other (please list) __________________________

13. **What percentage of time do you farm?**
   1. 100%
   2. 75 - 100%
   3. 40 - 75%
   4. 25 - 50%
   5. 10 - 25%
   6. less than 10%
   7. none

14. **Do you belong to a farmer's cooperative?**
   1. Yes  2. No

15. **Would you belong to a farmers' cooperative if one were available to you?**
   1. yes  2. No
16. Do you know of farmers who have had trouble securing bank loans because they prefer to use draft horses for farming?
   1. Yes  2. No

17. Do you use artificial fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides?
   1. Yes  2. No

18. Do you farm organically?
   1. Yes  2. No

19. How many children do you have?
   1. 0  2. 1  3. 2  4. 3  5. 4  6. 5 or more

20. Are you married?
   1. Yes  2. No

21. Are you divorced?
   1. Yes  2. No

22. How many farmers do you know who farm primarily using draft horses?
   1. Number

What are his/her name(s) and address(es)

__________________________  __________________________
__________________________  __________________________
__________________________  __________________________

23. Do you think farmers will rely more or less on draft horse farming in the future?
   1. more  2. less  3. about the same

24. Do you supplement draft horse farming with the use of mechanized farming equipment?
   1. Yes  2. No

25. Approximately how much do you have invested in horses and horse related equipment?
   1. over $100,000  6. $1,000 - 5,000
   2. $50,000 - $100,000  7. less than $1,000
   3. $25,000 - 50,000  8. 
   4. $10,000 - 25,000  9. 
   5. $5,000 - $10,000  10.
26. How much money do you have invested in farm equipment, excluding draft horses and draft horse equipment?

1. over $100,000
2. $50,000 - $100,000
3. $25,000 - $50,000
4. $10,000 - $25,000
5. $5,000 - $10,000
6. $1,000 - $5,000
7. less than $1,000

27. Do you think it is hard for a person to get started in farming today?

1) Yes 2. No

28. If yes, please answer why?

1. too expensive
2. land speculation makes farm land scarce and expensive
3. banks refuse to cooperate with small farmers
4. other (if other, please list reason)

29. Do you think USDA farm policies should change to assist the small farmers more than they do now?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what would you suggest?

30. Are you optimistic about the future of farming as a career?

1. Yes 2. No

31. Do you want your children to be farmers?

1. Yes 2. No

32. Do you think that small farmers and their families should receive more subsidies than they now do?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what kinds?

33. Do you think that large agribusiness farmers should receive federal subsidies?

1. Yes 2. No

34. Do you think land should be zoned specifically for farming to preserve American Farmlands?

1. Yes 2. No

35. Are you concerned about dwindling farmlands?

1. Yes 2. No
36. What is your age?  
37. What is the last year of education you have completed?  
38. What farmer's organization do you belong to?  
1. Farm bureau  
2. Farmer Union  
3. National Farmer's Organization  
4. American Agricultural Movement  
5. Grange  
6. Other (please specify)  
39. Do you breed horses?  
1. Yes 2. No  
40. Do you show horses?  
1. Yes 2. No  
41. Do you enter logging contests?  
1. Yes 2. No  
42. Do you enter pulling contests?  
1. Yes 2. No  
43. Are you in the draft horse mare urine business?  
1. Yes 2. No  
44. If yes, how many mares do you use for this purpose?  
45. Do you belong to a particular church listed below?  
1. Amish  
2. Mennonite  
3. Presbyterian  
4. Methodist  
5. Baptist  
6. Lutheran  
7. Catholic  
8. Other (please specify)  
9. None  
46. Are you concerned about the future of small farmers?  
1. Yes 2. No  
47. Do you consider yourself to be a small farmer?  
1. Yes 2. No  
48. Were your parents farmers?  
1. Yes 2. No
49. How do you dispose of surplus foals?
   1. Breeders sale
   2. General farm auction
   3. private treaty
   4. Other (please specify _________)

50. Do you train horses before selling them?
   1. Yes  2. No

51. Is your involvement with horses limited to:
   1. farming
   2. professional business (breeding)
   3. recreational (showing)

52. Do you plan to own more draft horses in the next two years?
   1. Yes  2. No

53. Do you perform the following tasks with draft horses?
   1. feeding  2. No
   3. manure hauling  1. Yes  2. No
   4. plowing  1. Yes  2. No
   5. seeding  1. Yes  2. No
   6. mowing  1. Yes  2. No
   7. Other (please specify _________)  1. Yes  2. No

59. How many horse shows did you attend during the past 12 months?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN FILLING OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.
APPENDIX D: PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS OF ARABIAN HORSE EVENTS

A Local Arabian Horse Show
A State Arabian Horse Show
A National Arabian Horse Show
A LOCAL ARABIAN HORSE SHOW
The Little Buckeye All Amateur Arabian Horse Show is a one-day event, sponsored by the Junior Arabian Horse Association of Ohio. This is a small group of approximately twenty members of both sexes between the ages of 12 to 18. The show is primarily a family affair with parents and youths cooperating, both to put on the show and to participate as exhibitors. All around one can see parents helping children dress, fixing ties, brushing horses, leading and riding them as well. The reverse is also true as children help parents ready themselves for the oncoming classes. Upon approaching the area in which the show takes place one sees approximately a hundred vehicles, such as trucks, trailers, campers, station wagons; ranging anywhere from an old two-horse trailer and beat up pick-up to a bright new six-horse trailer drawn by a new Chevy truck. There were approximately five deluxe camping trailers, but the majority of vehicles were pick-up trucks and matching two-horse trailers. The largest vehicle present was a six-horse trailer drawn by a pick-up truck. There were approximately six of these present. Some had camping facilities on top of the truck, but the majority did not.

There were approximately one-hundred, fifty-five spectators present. About fifty were seated in portable bleachers, but the majority remained standing, often hanging over the rail of the show ring, giving instructions to exhibitors as they rode by. All of the spectators were dressed casually in slacks, jeans, shirts and T-shirts. Some of the exhibitors stood around inside the arena dressed in riding clothing (boots, shirts and trousers).
Of the two hundred twenty-six exhibitors registered, only two were from out-of-state and both of these were from Indiana. This show was smaller than last year's which registered two-hundred, ninety-nine horses. The drop in participants was attributed to a competitive large Class A show in Mason, Michigan, which was scheduled at the same time.

The average exhibitor entered in an English Pleasure Riding Class brought the following items to the show: English saddle suit, jodfer riding boots, shirt, tie, leather gloves, hat and vest. Tack would include an English saddle, show bridle, leather girth, brow band and matching nose band. Extra accessories carried in the show trunk included buckets, alternate bridles, suede chaps, leg wraps, lead chain, longe line, clippers, shampoo and various ointments.

It was a beautiful summer day, sunny, slightly windy and approximately 80°F temperature. The event took place at Hilliard's Fairgrounds at the inside arena. At 4:30 p.m., when this observer arrived, a Purebred Western Pleasure Class was in session. It contained 22 exhibitors dressed in western gear. The ages of the exhibitors ranged from ten to fifty, and contained about equal numbers of males and females. The classes were slow due to the size of the class and the smallness of the show ring. This class was followed by an English Pleasure Class with approximately 28 exhibitors. Prizes for winners included silver plated, inscribed nut bowls, ribbons, and checks ($20 for first place; $15 second; $10 third; and $5 for fourth place). There were fifty-five classes; twenty-seven of these were halter classes and the remainder were performance classes ranging from Stockseat Equitation, Walk-Trot, Purebred Mounted Native Costume, Half Arabian Pleasure
Driving, Saddleseat Equitation, Half Arabian Park Horse, Purebred English Pleasure, Purebred Park Horse, Western Pleasure, Ladies Pleasure Sidesaddle, etc.

This event was a Class A Arabian and Half Arabian show and winners won qualifying points for the Nationals. In large classes, exhibitors were allowed to show for a time and then were eliminated to ten horses who extensively performed. After these ten performed, they were lined up and the winners were chosen. Spectators were overheard talking about their children growing out of their riding clothing. They were also overheard giving instructions to exhibitors to keep on the rail; keep your head up, keep out of the way of other horses, etc.

Upon interviewing one thirty-five year old male exhibitor who was attended by his four year old son, it was found that he had been exhibiting horses for the past four years. He assured me that it was extremely depressing to him to show his horse this season since he was not winning as he had in the past. Although he qualified for the championship class which was to take place later in that evening, after the dinner break, he would not remain because he was extremely tired. He lamented the show that he had entered the week before when the judge didn't even look at his horse. He was booked for three more shows this season but was going to eliminate all but one more show.

This observer left after viewing the Purebred Western Pleasure, Junior to Ride; Purebred English Pleasure, Amateur Half Arabian Western Pleasure, Amateur Purebred English Pleasure, Amateur Owner to Ride, Half Arabian English Pleasure Amateur Classes.

The show was low key compared to the big combination professional and amateur shows which take place in the Arabian horse world.
There were no stall decorations to be seen. Half of the horses were stalled in the adjacent barns, but half were stalled out of their trailers, since stall fees were $12 per horse. The cost to enter the horse show included different rates for pre entry and post entry. The deadline for pre entry was August 15 for this September 3rd show. The rates were $4 halter or post entry fee; $6; $7.50; and $10 for performance classes; $15 for championship classes which included prizes of $30, $25, $20 and $15. Trophies were donated by owners of larger Arabian horse farms. All youth activity cost was $4 and $6. Additional fees included: Ground fees $3; AHSA (American Horse Show Association) Drug Fee, $2; and an Office Charge of $1. An extra charge which was returnable was $5 for the judges rating card. The cost for one class post entry amounted to $12 plus a returnable extra $5 (without stall rental).

Spectators and exhibitors appeared to be relaxed and enjoying the show. However, a few were uptight. This was exhibited by two males yelling at each other. The other yelled back "who taught your daughter to ride."

There were as many people outside as there were inside the show arena watching or performing in the horse show. Those outside were relaxing, eating, working horses, talking in small groups, while sitting in lawn chairs, or preparing for future classes. People in general were in a positive frame of mind and seemed pleased with the day's activities. For some, this was a schooling show for bigger and better shows. For many, it was a fun family affair which benefited grandparents, aunts, uncles, mothers, fathers, and children as well as friends. An interview with several parents who were helping to put on the show
indicated that they considered it a huge success.
A STATE ARABIAN HORSE SHOW: OBSERVATIONS OF MAY, 1979 and MAY, 1981
The Buckeye Sweepstakes Arabian Horse Show, which takes place once each year at the Ohio State Fairgrounds in Columbus, Ohio is one of the largest and most elaborate Arabian horse show in the United States. Spectators and exhibitors for this show came from Florida, Arizona, Maryland, Texas, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, and Canada. The majority, however, came from Ohio. Over 800 horses were registered for this year's show, which included 148 different classes beginning with an Arabian Gelding Halter Class at 8:00 a.m. on May 25, 1979 and ending with the most exciting class of the entire show four days later, the $300 Arabian Park Horse Championship Buckeye Sweepstakes.

There was a variety of classes present at this show, including professional and amateur levels taking place in two different arenas. Dressage Training Tests took place at Cooper Arena. There were 226 spectators present for these exhibitions even though the temperature was 90°. It was hot, but the spectators didn't complain. Dressage is the classical art of horse training and a horse and rider can work to attain different levels. Larger Arabian horses or half-Arabians, preferably mixed with thoroughbreds, are preferred for dressage classes.

The largest class contained 48 exhibitors and was therefore split into two Arabian English Pleasure, Ladies 18 years and older to ride sections. Some other classes included Pleasure Driving, Park Horse, Arabian Jumper, Western Pleasure and Reining Horse classes.

Outside the arenas where the shows were taking place, young men were driving formal carts; eight were leisurely riding English; one
was dressed in native costume; another one was going over jumps; and three were longing horses.

Booths were set up all around the entrance to the horse show. The whole affair took on a circus type atmosphere. Some of the concession stands included were lemonade stands, sausage stands, pretzel, sno cone, sweet corn, halter makers, turquoise jewelry, horse tack trailers, magnetic signs, and wooden personalized signs. There were several blacksmiths working on horses and just inside the arena was a booth selling personalized T shirts (this observer purchased two) and another selling horse art (oil paintings, charcoal sketches) and several fast food booths. Three brand new trailers were also on exhibit. There were hundreds of decorated stalls, and a prize was awarded for the best.

Notably absent at this show was one of the top trainers from Arizona, who usually came to Ohio shows. Several people commented that he didn't come because of a conflict with the judge who was also from Arizona and was thought by many to be incompetent.

Inside the ring, the ring master was dressed in his gala attire with red frock coat, black top hat, black boots and white riding trousers. The circus atmosphere was continued inside the arena with the presence of the Arabian Mounted Native Costume Class for mares and geldings. There were fifteen horses in this class: four men and eleven women. The women were dressed to look like harem girls with bare midriffs and bright colors (purple, green, orange, wine, gold, red, and royal blue). Most costumes were decorated heavily with sequins, bells and gold or silver tassels. It is usually a slow
moving class. Many experienced and serious horsemen/women avoid this class, both as spectators and exhibitors.

The crowd of about 1,000 were casually dressed in jeans, slacks, shorts and some dresses. Another amateur class followed with thirty-three entries in the Half Arabian English Pleasure Gelding Class. There were thirty women and three men in this class. The riders (all different sizes and shapes) jiggled along. The primary ages were between eighteen and twenty-five, but there were several middle-aged people also present in this class. Most were dressed in dark grey, brown or black English riding habits; however, one incongruent young rider was dressed in a bright melon suit, aqua tie, black shirt and black hat. This was an extremely time consuming class as all horses lined up and took turns separately backing at the end of this class. The trophy and ribbons were presented to the winner by a teenage girl dressed in a halter top and blue jeans.

The Arabian Western Pleasure Gelding Amateur Owner to Ride Class followed. There were twenty-two entrants who were female and nine males in this class. All were dressed in chaps (mostly vinyl with fringe), western boots, hats, gloves, shirts and scarves. It, too, was a slow-moving class.

Outside of the arena, there were hundreds of horse trailers and vans of all different sizes, ranging from one-horse to GMC Streamline Delux Busses, especially made to transport nine horses. There was an abundant number of six-horse, fifth wheel trailers transported by dual trucks with crew cabs as many of the larger Arabian horse farms were represented at this show. The majority of the trailers, however, were the usual two-horse drawn by a family station wagon. This show was
smaller than it had been in years past. Each year, for the past four years it has been getting smaller with approximately one hundred less horses this year than last.

Sunday night was party night at the Buckeye Sweepstakes. The crowd was spruced up and the judges were dressed formally. Celebrations were taking place all evening long. Even the classes became more professional and formal. One of the thrilling classes of the show to follow was the Arabian Formal Driving Class. In this class, horses were shown at a walk and trot; they were judged on standing quietly and backing readily as well as performance, presence, manners, quality and conformation. It was an extremely fast paced, entertaining exhibition with intense competition between only three contestants; two males -- dressed in English riding clothing, and one female -- dressed in a long formal gown. This class was the ultimate in showmanship and the crowd was extremely pleased. It is too bad this class had to be over so quickly and other less interesting ones lingered on so long.

The coronation of the queen followed this class. A platform was drawn into the ring by a Massey Ferguson tractor. It was covered with green carpeting. Flowers were placed on the platform along with a large rattan, high backed chair. A red carpet was spread out in the tan bark show ring. There were five male escorts dressed in tuxedos. The queen candidates were brought out separately in wagons drawn by horse teams. All were teen age girls dressed in long flowing dresses. Last year's queen was wearing a tiara, and took her seat in the queen's chair on the platform. Awards were presented to the girls receiving the highest score on a written test; English equitation; western equitation; and a personality award. The queen was selected, and a photographer
took pictures. Following the queen's coronation was a recognition reception given for the primary show sponsors. Seven women and three men were given a lengthy acknowledgment for their hard work in putting together a successful show. Last year, they crowned the wrong queen; this year they printed the wrong year on the program, but all in all, it ran rather smoothly. The platform was removed from the ring and the red carpet was rolled up and removed.

Legion of Merit awards followed. These were presented to outstanding horses. The first horse to receive the award was owned by a wealthy lawyer, who had only recently entered the Arabian horse business. The horse had been trained by the top trainer from Arizona. Champagne parties were scheduled to follow the awards. These parties ranged from simple to elaborate. One owner went as far as to rent the Highway Building and had an elaborate sit down dinner for hundreds. Most parties took place at the horse stall areas with champagne, cookies and cake. The Queen's hospitality table was set up following the Legion of Merit also. She was dressed in her riding clothes, as she was entered in the next class. Her court was serving champagne to passers-by and well wishers. Gifts which were donated to the queen and her court were on display. Among the gifts were horse blankets, photo albums, the use of a new horse trailer for a year, silver nut bowls, pocketbooks, etc. The Queen was a sixteen-year old high school girl who was vice president of the youth association. She was nominated by one of the Board of Directors in April and judged by a committee on cumulative points received in riding, a three page written test, personality, speaking ability, and a secret judging. She was excited and surprised to have won and was looking forward to
appearing at horse shows across the country in the oncoming year.

People were coming into the horse barns to partake of the refreshments and to congratulate the Legion of Merit winners. An interview with one of the Legion of Merit winners indicated that the horse had been a family project. The father and daughter had trained the horse. They did not own a farm but boarded the horse out in a nearby stable. They owned three other horses. This horse was now for sale, since it had gone as far as it could go. They wanted to start fresh with another one. She was getting ready for the party as she talked. She also indicated that she and her father would, from time to time, seek professional advice from trainers when they approached an unsolvable problem. The girl was an accomplished rider, having won the equitation award at the Nationals the year before. Her family was one of the few Oriental families in the Arabian Horse business. He was a minister. She had just completed seminary training at one of the universities. Her younger sister would now take over the horse training business.

This was typical of the show. Horses trained by the most outstanding and expensive trainers in the nation, with wealthy owners who can afford the best, competing in the same classes with those trained as family projects operating on a shoestring. The Arabian Horse world is noted for its versatility. Anything is possible! Some horses took years to win their Legion of Merit Awards; some did it in one season.

The majority of exhibitors were either packing to leave or had left by the time the last class started on Monday, May 28 at 7:30 p.m. However, most exhibitors and spectators (about 1,000) stayed to see the last and most exciting class of the show, The Arabian Park Horse
Championship Buckeye Sweepstakes. To be eligible, horses must have been shown and judged in any other park horse class at this show. They were shown at a walk, trot and canter, and were judged on brilliant performance, presence, quality, conformation and manners. The winners of the class receive a trophy and $85; second place winner was given $60; third, $45; fourth, $30; fifth, $20; sixth, $20; seventh, $20; and eighth, $20. There were seven horses in this park horse class and the contest seemed to be between three of them. The house was in a roar as the winner was named and presented the trophy by the Queen, dressed in a rhinestone tiara, khaki pants and a black shirt.

The crowd was happy to see the winner, since he was making a successful comeback from several unsuccessful seasons. This trainer, now in his early twenties, had been training horse professionally since his early teens and had hopped around from farm to farm. At least, he seemed to have found his place back in Ohio. He is a mild mannered, soft-spoken youth and when he was approached to be congratulated, he sat alone in his deck chair near the horse's stahl, recovering from a severe cold. He was pleased that he had won, since he was now qualified for the Nationals which were to take place later in the year in Kentucky. His career was launched. Until now rumors of his suspected homosexuality had kept him out of the win circle, now it seemed irrelevant; times had changed and it was more acceptable now.

The show was over. People hustled and scurried about in an attempt to leave the fairgrounds after a long and tiresome, but fun show. Many exhibitors had done better than they had expected. Some, not as well, but it was over for another year.
PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION: 18th ANNUAL BUCKEYE SWEEPSTAKES ARABIAN
HORSE SHOW, MAY 24, 1981
9:45 p.m.

The Arabian Western Pleasure Stallion Class - Amateur Owner to Ride Class was exiting from the arena as I entered. The circus type atmosphere was once again prevalent at this horse show. Pizza, popcorn and Taco stands surrounded the entrance with their brightly lit colorful trailers set for trade. There were about fifteen hundred spectators scattered throughout the stands in the giant coliseum. Most of the spectators were well dressed and while most were wearing jeans, Gloria Vanderbilt and Calvin Klein labels appeared quite frequently.

The next class of the evening was the Arabian Combination Class. At this point in the show, the crowd was quiet and somewhat apathetic. Since this is a long class with not a whole lot of interest many of the spectators took the opportunity to walk around the barn area. There were nine hundred horses registered for this year's show, more than ever before. The horse complex was filled with gala decorated stalls. Many exhibitors brought enough horses with them to fill both sides of the aisles. Tables were set up in the aisle ways and decorated for parties which were to take place after the championship Park Horse Class. They were awaiting the opportunity to celebrate winning the Legion of Merit Awards. Food was being prepared and placed on the tables. There was an abundance of cheese which replaced the meat which was prevalent in the past years. Beer and champagne were in abundance. Decorated cakes were spread with the names of the horses which had won the award. Owners, dressed for a party occasion
holding silver serving implements were standing behind the tables in preparation.

All of the horses present were well groomed, sleekly brushed and were peering out of their decorated stahls. The show was running smoothly - smoother than ever in past years. A new addition to this year's show was the video taping of performances by a video company out of Carthage, North Carolina. The equipment was placed in the stands on a platform overlooking the arena. The first round video recording (by reservation only) costs $50.00 and each additional round is $10.00. Class length isolation on one entry horse costs $85.00. This promotion was billed as a means of identifying problem areas in training and could be used as a teaching aid. The machine was in operation throughout the entire evening show.

One of the top trainers was present at the show and it was explained that he had switched to the role of business manager and his brother was now in charge of training operations. They brought two new young trainers with them to exhibit the horses in this show. Their horses won both the Half-Arabian Park Horse Championship Class and the Stallion Park Horse Championship Class. They had blue ribbons exhibited at their hospitality stall area which indicated they had won both the Championship Halter Mare Class and the Championship Stallion Class also. In the past year, they had branched out and now operated a training stable in Lexington, Kentucky and Florida as well as the original farm operation in Scottsdale, Arizona.

The Arabian Horse business is still doing well according to the informants at this show. Other breeds in the saddle horse business
were thought to be on the decline, but not the Arabian horse business.

Back in the arena, the enthusiasm of the crowd picked up when the Half Arabian Park Horse Buckeye Sweepstakes Class entered the ring. Jinique was a favorite, however, another horse won. The crowd maintained their enthusiasm for the second horse, nevertheless, they were not rude to the winner. A spotted paint, half arabian horse won. The sweepstakes amounted to $150. The second place winner rode up beside the winner and kissed her in a congratulatory pass. This had never before been seen at a Buckeye Sweepstakes horse show. The crowd loved it. As the paint paraded around the arena in a victory pass, the crowd clapped and yelled excitedly.

The Arabian Pleasure Driving, Amateur Owner to Ride Class took place next and the enthusiasm of the crowd once again subsided. People bustled about, visited the stall area and went to the concession stands for drinks and eats as they anxiously awaited the big event of the show which was to take place after this class.

The $300 Arabian Park Horse Championship Buckeye Sweepstakes Class was met with wild enthusiasm, as each horse pranced through the entrance gate. The crowd roared. From the beginning of the class, the favorite horse was picked by the crowd for its floating park trot. It was owned and ridden by an Ohio physician. The class was competitive as many of the nation's favorite champion horses were present. This added to the suspense and enthusiasm. After a fifteen minute performance, a winner was announced. The top trainer had once again come through and his horse won. When the winner took the victory round, he was enthusiastically applauded. The crowd was
pleased and descended quickly to the preannounced party area.
The parties were now in session in the barn area. There were so
many people approaching the food tables at the same time that the
passage was blocked and it was impossible to pass through the aisles.
Food and champagne were gobbled as chatter related the day's
horse show events abounded. It had been an excellent show; the
crowd was pleased and so were the exhibitors.
A NATIONAL ARABIAN HORSE SHOW
The following is a participant observation which took place at 4:00 p.m., on Sunday, August 4, 1978, at the U.S. National Championship Arabian Horse Show at the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center. There were approximately 5,000 people present. There was no admission charged for the afternoon affair.

Upon entering the fair grounds, this researcher headed to observe the top trainer of the Arabian horse business. He was found about to enter the ring for the Western Pleasure Championship Class. His brother was leaving the ring after winning the Pleasure Driving Championship Class. As they passed, one congratulated the other and proceeded on into the show ring. He appeared to be somewhat confident and relaxed.

The first class to be observed was the Western Pleasure Championship Class. Twenty-nine horses entered this class. Originally, competition took place between one hundred and nine horses and all but twenty-nine were eliminated before this class. The contestants were dressed in western hats, leather gloves, suede chaps, plaid shirts, scarves, and western boots. The colors chosen usually complement the color of the horse. The contestants in this class were asked to jog trot, hand gallop, walk, reverse at a walk and then line up using both ends of the ring. There was some clapping by the crowd, but it was minimal with not too much enthusiasm.

The organ was played throughout the horse show. The judging process was extremely slow as three judges inspected each horse separately. Each horse and rider backed as part of the judging. The horses were then excused from the ring and each of the top ten horses selected was
called back into the ring and presented a plaque and a ribbon. The reserve horse was then called into the ring and finally, the champion was named. The reserve champion and the champion made a victory pass around the ring, then made an exit. The trainer was also presented a trophy for the championship horse. This format was followed throughout the show for all classes observed.

At the end of the Western Pleasure Championship Class, an attempt was made to interview the top trainer, who did not win this class but was selected as one of the top ten of the show. He was extremely intense and disappointed. His disappointment showed in his body language. His head was hung and he did not look up. His shoulders were stooped and he chain smoked cigarettes. He did not smile as he had done previously. As he went about getting ready for his next class, one of the female training assistants patted him and gave him consolation. He was extremely uptight and expressed to this researcher that he was. He did not want to be interviewed, he wanted to be left alone to go about his preparation for future events.

A florist came by with flowers for his brother for winning the Pleasure Driving Class earlier.

The next class observed was the Amateur Owner to Ride Park Horse Class Championship. There were nineteen horses in the class and only two of the riders were male. The remaining seventeen indicated a large representation of females for a national show. These contestants were primarily teenage girls, trim and well dressed in a variety of English riding habits, hats, English jodhpur boots and gloves. The horses were asked to walk, canter, reverse at a walk, park trot and
line up. The crowd, which up to this point had been non-enthusiastic, roared when the horses went into the park trot. This is the favorite performance at a horse show. It requires a great deal of skill for the rider and the horse to coordinate this activity with grace, but it is very exciting to watch. Once again, the judging was very slow and the crowd would become restless, moving about in their seats. The crowd dispersed about 6:30 after the last event of the afternoon.

Observations were again made for the next two hours at the top trainer's camp. People were beginning to congregate in preparation for the evening's events. There were several formally dressed women and men milling about, talking and laughing. The trainer was still uptight but he mingled with those present. Occasionally, he went back and forth to the dressing room and sleeping trailer which they had parked close by. Throughout the next hour there were always about ten people present in this area. People were bustling about preparing for the evening shows.

During the break between shows, spectators and exhibitors of the horse show visited other horse stalls, which were decorated elaborately and used as socializing centers as well as for observations of performance horses. Stall decorations ranged in elaborateness from very expensive, completely rebuilt sections of the barn, draped with fabric to simulate Arabian tents, to one stall decorated with crepe paper and a wooden plaque. An example of elaborately decorated stalls would be that of the top breeding and training ranch display. They decorated twenty stalls with blue and white fabric, rebuilding the stall area to include tack rooms to house horse equipment, including bridles, saddles, dressing rooms; sleeping stalls for naps; and twelve stalls
for horses, etc. The front entrance was set up with deck chairs, redwood chips on the ground and a chain to define territory surrounding the deck area. This area was used for entertainment and display of the horses. This area was not that easily accessible to the public. The trainers, owners, grooms, business managers, and others who travel with the group lounge in this area between shows. They usually have a choice spot in the barn and the entrance to the show ring is completely enclosed in case of inclement weather. This display was in the most secluded section of the barn. Grooms for this ranch included several very attractive young women who assisted with training details as well. They are graduates of equitation programs in small colleges specially featuring careers in horsemanship. They are very personable and talked freely. They are an important part of the horse show crew and serve in a public relations capacity along with their regular duties. Many of these women come from farm backgrounds and are gaining valuable experience with horses which will be extremely valuable to them in the future. Many will become trainers with their own training barns.

After the 8:00 p.m. opening ceremonies which included the Canadian National Anthem, and America the Beautiful, a performance was given by two horse teams (one was a four horse hitch and the other a two horse hitch with a Swiss wagonette). This was followed by a bridleless horse exhibition which was a crowd pleaser, especially the little children.

The first class of the evening was the National Formal Driving Championship Final. Of the fourteen in this class, only three were women. Two of these women, however, won the championship and the
reserve championship. There was an extreme amount of enthusiasm at this evenings performance, especially when horses were asked to go into the park trot. Other commands included: trot, walk, reverse at the walk, and line up. Grooms enter the ring at the conclusion of this class to take charge of the horses. The young woman who won the championship was the favorite of the crowd. She was about twenty-four years old, and was dressed in a high-fashion white dress with high tan boots. The other women in the class also in her early twenties, was dressed in a long beige skirt and a blouse. The remainder of the contestants were dressed in riding habits. (One of the horses had been eligible for the Nationals in the past but someone had poisoned the owners dogs and cut the horses tail, thus eliminating the horse's eligibility to be shown.) The judging for this class was extremely slow and the crowd was compensated with the presence of a full orchestra to entertain them during the long judging process. The winners were chosen, including the top ten, followed by the reserve champion and the champion. All horses left the ring but the reserve and champion who made a victory pass while the crowd roared with delight.

The next class of the evening was a half Arabian national native costume championship. There were twenty-one contestants in this class and only one was male. The costumes in this class were extremely bright and glittery. The colors included were reds, blues, greens, brown and pink. They were all trimmed in either gold or silver with bells and tassles. Children especially love this class. Sitting next to this researcher was a little girl who was thrilled with the glitter and excitement of this class.
The next event of the evening was the auctioning of a bronze sculpture entitled "Stand Up and Be Counted." The proceeds from this auction were to be donated to the International Arabian Horse Association. The highest bid was $5,100.

The climax of the show was the last class, the national Arabian park horse championship class. The crowd was wild with enthusiasm as they screamed and clapped through the entire class. There were twenty-one beautifully trained park horses with a collection of many of the country's favorite trainers. Only two of the trainers, however, were females. The competition was so keen that spectators had trouble deciding which of the twenty-one to concentrate on. All were superb. Horses in this class were asked to trot, walk, canter, reverse at a walk, park trot, and line up. The top Arabian trainer from Arizona was the winner. The crowd was extremely pleased. The reserve was also won by a male trainer.

As the winner accepted the trainer's trophy, the crowd roared with enthusiasm. After the show, this researcher observed him to see his reactions to this successful event. He was smiling, appeared to be pleased, but was still tense and uptight. He was congratulated by many people, most of them beautiful young women. There was a champagne victory party celebration at the stalls with several formally dressed people present; all of them congratulated the winner.

The amount of equipment present at this national show was overwhelming. There were parking lots filled with expensive trucks with huge trailers attached. Busses which had been specifically made to haul horses and horse equipment were everywhere in sight. Trucks of all sizes could be seen, as well as horse trailers of every size
and shape. Most of the trailers and vans had the name of the horse farm printed on the side.

Also prevalent in the parking lot were camping Trailors and Trailors with dressing rooms and camping facilities built in. Every motel and hotel in Lexington was booked with participants of the Nationals.

This researcher talked at the conclusion of the show with the president of the International Arabian Horse Association who stated that "this was the largest show ever sponsored by the International Arabian Horse Association and was the largest turn out of spectators and horses ever to take place in the United States." He assured me that "there is a vast increase in horses and horse showing is very much alive in the United States."

They had not allowed for this many spectators and had not printed enough programs. There was no way to obtain one for examination as people would not give them up, even for a price.
APPENDIX E: PARTICIPANT OBSERVATIONS OF DRAFT HORSE EVENTS

Spring Plowing Demonstrations at Malabar Farms,
Mansfield, Ohio, May 10, 1981

Nineteenth Annual Eastern States Draft Horse Sale,
February 11, 1981

Ohio State Fair, Draft Horse Classes, August 13, 1980
SPRING PLOWING AND PLANTING DEMONSTRATION AT MALABAR FARMS,
May 10, 1980
Spring Plowing and Planting Demonstrations at Malabar Farms, May 10, 1980

On a tip that a farming demonstration was to take place the weekend of May 10, 1980, I drove to an area near Mansfield called Malabar Farms to observe a spring plowing and planting demonstration. This demonstration was sponsored jointly by the Central Ohio Draft Association and the Ohio Department of Parks and Recreation. At this event I decided to do a participant observation and to conduct some interviews with the farmers who were involved with the demonstrations. I told one of the guides that I was from OSU and was interested in interviewing some farmers about draft horse farming for a Ph.D. Dissertation. He immediately pointed out the president of the local draft horse association, as well as the vice president and another active member. The vice president was closest so I attempted to talk to him. He was not very articulate or well informed and could not answer any of my questions. He said that I would have to talk to the president, as he knew all of the answers. He was friendly but suspicious of me and was reluctant to talk. He walked with me through the recently plowed fields to talk to the president of the association, who was standing in the field talking to another man. I explained to the two men that I was interested in interviewing them about draft horse farming. They both were extremely intelligent, articulate, well informed and friendly as well as cooperative with me. I got the feeling that they were surprised that a woman would be interested in such a topic but they were eager to supply me with more than enough information.
All of the men were dressed in bib overalls or work jeans. There were about 65 people present at this event, all casually dressed in jeans. This is an annual spring event which included plowing demonstrations, harrowing, log pulling, disking, etc. I was told that there would be another event in the fall which would demonstrate cutting and harvesting.

There are probably 500 draft horses in Knox County alone, I was informed. A count was done several years ago by the Central Ohio Draft Horse Association members and they expected that this was probably an accurate figure. There are about 85 members in this county-wide organization of draft horse owners. I was introduced to a farmer who farms one-hundred and five acres with draft horses. He knows of another farmer who farms three hundred acres in that area exclusively with draft horses. The president of the association stated that there were no Amish present at today's event because they have their own work to do and seldom attend public events of this type. He stated that several years ago some of the Amish men in the area had joined their draft horse association but were talked to by their bishop who felt it was out of line with their religion and they were forced to drop out of the organization or be ostracized from the church. They of course chose to drop out of the organization. They had been well liked by the other members who were sorry to see them go.

I interviewed the farmer who farms one hundred and five acres with draft horses and found that he does it not only to save fuel but also because of the tranquility of working exclusively with horses. He finds tractors too noisy and stated that they were causing him to
He likes the interaction with horse and farmer and is quite content to farm using horses. He stated, "If there were tractors plowing these fields instead of horses, we wouldn't be able to talk like this because we wouldn't be able to hear ourselves think."

It was about one o'clock in the afternoon and the sun was shining. The temperature was about 60°, however by two o'clock it was cloudy and rainy.

There were about twenty two horses present and one of the farmers that I spoke to stated that he would like to see people get back to farming one hundred acre plots with horses. He thinks it would be good for the country to return to the small farm and get away from the notion of large farms and the production of crops for export. He stated that, "Ten years ago we were worried about too many people and not enough farm products to meet the demands. Now, ten years later, we have enough for ourselves and enough to export also. The U.S. should become self sufficient and not try to produce food for export but we only need to grow enough to take care of our own society's needs."

I thanked all three men for their cooperation and asked that they send me additional information related to draft horse farming. They invited me to visit their farms.

I proceeded to take pictures of the draft horse teams and the farmers demonstrating plowing, harrowing, and disking. I was told that the process goes as follows: first the field is plowed; then it is harrowed so the horses can walk through evenly. It is then disked and harrowed again to make the soil as fine as possible to
get it ready for planting. Thus three separate pieces of equipment are needed for this pre planting operation. I asked if it were tiring to walk in back of a plow that was pulled by a horse and the farmers all stated that it was not tiring and that it was actually quite pleasant.

The spectators were invited to go for rides on the large wagons which were pulled by draft horse teams. The remaining people who could not fit on the wagons or who were not interested in going for wagon rides sat on wooden bleachers which were set up outside close to the fields for this occasion. A truck with a loud speaker was set up near the bleachers and blue grass music was played in the background. The announcer announced that a contest would take place to see if the horse could pull as many people as could get hold of a rope, or to see if the people could succeed in pulling the horse back. The horse won. Logging was demonstrated also. Spectators could see the plowing, disk ing and harrowing that was done in the distance but not as well as this researcher could in the fields. They seemed to be enjoying the day's events.

There were many different teams of horses present and they included sets of two, three and four. It was explained to me that the more horses used in the team, the more powerful equipment could be used. It also keeps the equipment steadier to use more horses. The draft horse breeds present included Percherons, Belgians and Clydesdales. The topic of conversation included the sale which had taken place in February and I was invited to see the one next year. Most of these farmers stated that they did not have trouble finding horse drawn equipment and used a catalog source for their supply.

I asked if they minded having their pictures taken and no one
objected. I took 36 exposures before leaving.
There were approximately 20,000 people present at the Nineteenth Annual Eastern States Draft Horse Sale, Inc. which was sponsored by the Ohio Belgian and Percheron Associations. The sale took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 10 and 11, 1981 at the Ohio State Fairgrounds, Cooper Arena, Columbus, Ohio. Earlier in the year I had been told the sale would take place on the 13th and 14th of February so I almost missed the whole event. Luckily I called the morning of the 11th to find out when it was scheduled to take place and it was already in session. I arrived at 11:00 a.m. The enthusiasm of the crowd was electrifying. About one third of the audience was made up of Amish men and women. There were two popcorn stands present and both sold caramel corn in addition to popcorn, cokes and hot dogs. At one end of the ring was a small display table with halters and other small leather horse items.

The arena at Cooper was decorated with red and white plastic strips which stretched overhead the entire length of the arena. Not much color other than this was present. The dark drab arena was nearly enclosed with chairs which had been added to the center of the arena and were occupied with spectators dressed in dark clothing. Most of the audience were dressed in work jeans, western jackets, ball caps and western hats. The Amish were dressed in their usual black or navy blue dark trousers, jackets and black hats. One young Amish man enamored by the looks of a young blonde (non Amish) female spectator positioned himself so that he could stare at her throughout the entire two hour time period that she was present. Whenever she would get up to go for snacks, he would follow closely behind her and
speak to her.

This entire second day of the sale was confined to the sale of Belgian mares. The top price was $25,000 each for a team of blonde Belgian draft horse mares. This had been the reason for the crowd's enthusiasm since this was the highest price ever paid for a draft horse team. The top stallion had sold the day before for $19,000. The man who bought the horses planned to show them. There were five hundred sixty-seven horses listed in this year's sale. The horses had been brought from most states in the surrounding area. The program for this year was changed from previous years which had included a show before the sale. This year, the show was cut and the sale was extended for the full two days.

The number of spectators, nor the enthusiasm was diminished by the fact that it was snowing heavily outside. However, by about 7:00 p.m. the enthusiasm did die down somewhat as people were tired from the two day event. There were many spectators from surrounding states and Canada who had planned to drive back home despite the heavy snow and traveler's advisory warnings. The majority of people present were from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Michigan and Pennsylvania. The average horse sold for under $2,000 at this sale.

One female spectator and her husband who agreed to be interviewed had driven from Northern Michigan to witness the sale. They had not planned to buy horses nor to sell any at this sale, they just came to see the sale. They stated that they do not farm with draft horses but do sell most of their horses to farmers in the area (mostly Amish) who do use them for farming. This middle aged couple own eighteen horses. They take a few of their horses to shows in the
Michigan area but have not had too much luck at the shows. They placed only once last year with one of their horses. While they were pleased to see draft horse prices pick up, they felt it was ridiculous to spend $25,000 for one horse, let alone $50,000 for the team. They stated that "He'll never get his money back. He must be doing it to show off."

Another farmer interviewed brought a car load of Amish and does not even own horses, but the Amish men he drove to Columbus from Indiana do own and farm with draft horses. They were planning to drive back tonight because they had a lot of work to do. He stated that he was having fun and enjoyed the sale a lot.

Another spectator, buying popcorn, was dressed more elaborately than most in dress trousers and a suit jacket. He stated that he owns a few draft horses but does not farm with them. He came to see the sale only out of curiosity as a spectator and was not interested in buying or selling at this time. He was glad to see the prices of draft horses increase but felt it was due to inflationary trends.

About this time, a show stopper consisting of a pair of Belgian draft horse mares, one with a young colt just a few days old following closely behind its mother's heels appeared to excite the crowd to enthusiasm. The young colt was spry and lively and full of presence. The spectators expressed delight and pleasure at seeing the beautiful combination. When the noise subsided, the announcer announced that John Yoder had left his check book at the announcers stand. This announcement was made several times before it was corrected that John Miller, not Yoder had left his checkbook behind.
As the evening wore on, people became concerned about the long trip home in the snow and by 8:00 p.m. people started leaving and the crowd and the enthusiasm diminished. Most of the spectators that I talked to indicated that the sale had been a rousing success.

Upon leaving the arena, it was noted that the parking lot was full of mostly late model cars. On three sides of the arena, however, there were areas filled with equipment used to transport the horses. While this equipment was not elaborate, it was adequate and consisted mostly of drably painted pick up trucks with horse trailers attached. Most of the equipment was used for regular farm operations and was not specifically reserved for horse shows. Some names of farms were painted on the side of the larger more elaborate transport equipment, however, most were not painted with farm names.
The horse stalls were not elaborately decorated for the draft horses as they were in the Arabian horse section. Names on the stall doors were strung above the stalls on cardboard signs. The names included: Prune, Kelly, Jerry, Berry, Ben, Sandy, Bruce, Pete and March.

The class being shown this early afternoon was Belgian mares, five years and older. It was a halter class and there were 13 mares in the ring, all sorrel with bobbed tails tied up with ribbons. The manes were flowing free. All of the horses were presently being shown by men. There were, however, three female attendants in the ring. The men were dressed in trousers or jeans with shirts embroidered with the name of the horse farm. There were sixteen men in the ring, two were wearing checked hats with brims; one was wearing a sports cap. All three women were wearing jeans and tee shirts. Arabian horses were being shown in the divided ring across from the draft horses. One half of the Arabian horses were being shown by women and the other half by men.

The judge of the draft horse class was dressed in blue western pants and a short sleeved shirt with a tie. He was wearing a straw western hat. Most of the draft horses were decorated with yellow ribbons in their bobbed tails with two rosettes made of pipe cleaner. Eleven of the thirteen horses were decorated with yellow and two were decorated with orange.

The next class consisted of mares four years and under five. There were six horses in this class, all sorrel. The secretary of the National Belgian Draft Horse Association was hovering around the judges table. He was pointed out to me by a spectator sitting close
to me. The secretary was dressed in a brown business suit with a tie. There were about four hundred spectators present in this colosseum. The same spectator who pointed out the secretary pointed to another man in the audience and stated that he was a "urine catcher." I had never heard this term before and asked him to explain it to me. He explained that, "Some breeders who are not making enough money send their mares in foal to farms where they are confined to their stalls day in and day out. Their urine is caught and used for medical research. The foals that are born to these mares are usually in poor health and deficient in physical stature since the mares are so restricted in their exercise." He indicated that he did not approve of such operations and did not hold those who were involved with much esteem.

The next class of the day consisted of mares three years old and under. There were thirteen Belgian draft horse mares in the show ring and twenty two people attending to the horses. Only four were women. Most of the exhibitors were wearing embroidered shirts with names such as London, Ohio Tack Shop, Cool Acres, Ray Kilgerger, etc. There were more Belgian horses present this year than there had been in the past. It was an indication of the growing popularity of draft horses.

The judge of this class stood at one end of the ring and the exhibitors ran with their horses in front of the judge. The attendant followed the horse with a long whip in hand. The horse then stands and the judge feels his legs and examines the horse from afar. The horse then resumes his place in line. The topic of conversation centered around the February sale in which a draft horse mare sold for $18,000.
There was a dinner break before the horse show resumed in
the evening for performance classes. The show was opened at 7:30
and the colosseum was filled to capacity. There were few if any
seats left. The spectators were dressed fairly well; some were
really dressed up and some were wearing jeans. The draft horse
classes included those with four and six horse hitches. The hitches
were driven by men mostly, however, one woman dressed in a peach
chiffone evening dress drove one of the hitches. These classes are
quite popular at horse shows. The wagons are colorfully painted yellow,
orange, red, green and purple. The men driving the hitches were
dressed in suits, with ties and hats. The colorful ringmaster was
dressed in a red jacket, black top hat, white jodhpur pants and high
black boots. The queen of the horseshow appeared in a long white
flowing gown to present the trophy and ribbons to the winners. The
crowd was pleased when the purple wagon won. When it made its victory
pass, the crowd clapped loudly. Most of the crowd dispersed after
the draft horse class.

The wagons which were drawn in the draft horse class were
painted on the sides with the family name or the name of a horse
related business such as tack shops. There is usually an abundance of
silver on the collars worn by the horses. The horses that won were
not a matched set and two of the horses were spotted. Belgians and
clydesdales were in this class. There were three riggs in this class.
Two were driven by men and one was driven by a woman. The classes are
quite popular with spectators and a lot of people who know very little
about horses will bring their children at fair time to see the big
horses perform. This performance usually consists of no more than
driving the wagons around the ring several times. The skill of the driver to manipulate and control six horses is taken into consideration as is the overall performance by the horses.
APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF DRAFT HORSE EVENTS IN OHIO
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FIGURE 4: DRAFT HORSE HITCH IN HARNESS
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